[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper.

THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

Vol. XXXIV.—New Series, No. 1452. LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1873. Price { UNSTAMPED.....5d STAMPED .....5½d.

CONTENTS.

Ecclesiastical Affairs:
Beneath the Surface ... 921
The Tables Turned 921
Anti-Confessional Meetings 922
Secession from the Church of England ... 924
Religious Equality in North Devon 924
Old Catholic Congress at Constance 924
The Recent Pilgrimage to Paray-le-Monial ... 925
The French Bishops and Italy 925
Pastoral of the Roman Catholic Bishops 925
Provision for Public Worship in the United States 925
Religious and Denominational News 926
Correspondence..... 928
Election Intelligence 929
The Education Act 929
A Liberal Paper on the Conservative Reaction 930
Epitome of News 930
Foreign Miscellany 930
Leading Articles:
Summary 932
The Ashantee War 932
The Harvest 933
A Bradford Holiday ... 933
Notes on Berlin..... 933
The Free School of Theological Science, Paris ... 934
The Liberation of French Territory..... 935
The French Protestants and the Fusion 935
The Expedition to Ashantee..... 936
A Week's Railway Accidents..... 936
Obituary..... 936
Literature 937
Miscellaneous 939
Gleanings 939
Births, Marriages, and Deaths 940
Bank of England..... 940
Markets 940
Advertisements..... 941

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

BENEATH THE SURFACE.

We have seen several intimations of opinion of late, by public men, and newspaper organs, to the effect that a great change has taken place in the feelings of Englishmen in regard to the National Church, and that, in point of fact, it never has stood higher than at this moment in the thoughts and affections of the people of this country. Such an allegation we admit is not wholly devoid of plausibility at least. The clergy, as a body, have become zealously attentive to their duties. They are active in the use of religious influence. They visit the sick and the poor. They appear to have an unhesitating faith in their ghostly authority and functions. They lay themselves, and their services, out for the taste of the young, the sentimental, and, and, in some senses, the refined. Nor, to their credit be it said, do they neglect the least inviting or agreeable part of their sacred duties. They have, consequently, won the respect of the public to their profession, and it may be fairly represented that they stand higher in the judgment of society than they had done for many a day before.

All this, however, is upon the surface. If the clergy constituted the Church, it would be a correct representation of the state of things to say that the Church is daily improving its position and increasing its strength. But the clergy, however personally faithful they may be in the discharge of their responsibility, however blameless in their lives, however benevolent in their habits, however assiduous and self-denying in their exertions, neither do, nor are likely to, occupy that dominant position in the minds of Englishmen which throws into a secondary place the truths which they profess to inculcate. Theirs, after all, are but ministering functions, and no activity of theirs can supersede the paramount importance of the system of truth to which their ministration is devoted. There is something in sacerdotalism which renders it very difficult of assimilation by the people of this country. It is self-asserting; it is exclusive; and it is, in regard to religious things, largely despotic. Its claims rest upon foundations which reason is not permitted to inspect. It makes audacious demands upon faith. It corrupts the simplicity of the Gospel. It degrades those to whom it offers its highest advantages. It is not surprising, therefore, that, as a system, it takes but feeble hold upon the hearts of the people of Great Britain. Its chief triumphs are over what may be truly described as the more effeminate of our population. We will not affect to make light of its progress, nor to despise the results which it has already achieved, but we think a great mistake is made when these are referred to as proofs of the growing power and stability of the Church Establishment.

Does not the truth lie in quite the opposite direction? Is it not a fact that the ever expanding pretensions and assumptions of the priestly order are alienating more widely than ever the masculine sense of the nation from the present ecclesiastical system? Do the educated laity look upon the successive encroachments of the High Church and Ritualistic clergy upon their intellectual and spiritual freedom, with more or with less patience than they were wont to do ten years ago? That they are tolerant of the fruits of the Establishment of which they are members, we are not disposed to deny. The width of that tolerance often surprises us. But no one can be familiar with the literature of the times without seeing that it is *tolerance*, and not attachment. Intellectually, the growing sacerdotalism of the Church excites the contempt of the laity. They cannot witness it without some twinges of impatience. They see clearly whither it is tending. They distinctly discern its aptitude for eating away whatever manly self-reliance there is in English character. They may be slow to complain—slower still actively to interfere. They assume more indifference than they actually feel. They are reluctant to disturb sympathies which they have fondly cherished. But there are limits to their patience—limits which the clergy do not appear to have discovered. Their state of mind, consequently, with regard to the Establishment is very far indeed from favourable to the perpetuation of that institution. A few more freaks of priestism may kindle their resentment. But a chance spark may cause it unexpectedly to burst into a flame; and should a flame once burst forth, it will depend upon a conjuncture of passing influences and circumstances whether it will not suddenly and irresistibly spread into a devouring conflagration.

To us, we confess, it seems that the entire system of the Establishment as it stands, is being slowly but surely undermined by the very zeal of the clergy. In some senses, the greater their present success, the surer and swifter will be the downfall of the institution at whose altars they serve. For sacerdotalism, in proportion to its growth, imposes upon those who apparently succumb to it more and more preposterous demands. It is, perhaps, more arrogant throughout Europe at the present time than it was even previously to the era of the Reformation. It claims a more exclusive dominion not merely over the consciences, but over the temporal affairs of men. Here, at home, it has been wont to be cautious and hypothetically modest. But it has become inflated with a sense of its increasing power. Day by day its manifestations are more decided and unreasonable. Of course, this is a process which can only end in one of two ways—in the re-enslavement of the intellect and heart of the nation, or in the open revolt of the nation against the instrumentality made use of for completing the bondage. For our part, we expect the latter. We know not precisely when or how it may come about, but we are confident in our belief that when once it is clearly seen that the National Church is being made available for leading the people back to Mediæval darkness, the manhood of the country will get the better of its sentimentality, and will insist upon withdrawing from the Church all that extraneous support which it now receives from the law of the land.

THE TABLES TURNED.

The artifices by which the Low Church party have sought to correct the evil influences of the Establishment, are exposed to this obvious disadvantage, that they are equally capable of imitation by the other hostile sects which divide the Church. In vain does Moses turn his rod into a serpent, or even cover his hand with leprosy, as long as the magicians can do so with their enchantments. And in vain do the Evangelicals accuse their Ritualistic brethren of illegal practices or buy up Church livings in the interests of truth, while such simple strategy can be used, with even more effect, by the objects of their impotent wrath. It is a long time now since the Simeon Fund was established to buy the souls of people in the interests of their own salvation. For more than a generation past mammon and godliness seem to have effected a temporary truce in the interests of the Low Church party. When the sufferings of Wesley and his followers had ended, as persecutions generally do, in the triumph of the persecuted cause, Evangelicalism rapidly became more fashionable; and the purses of the wealthy were always open to its demands. With such advantages at their back, the adherents of the once popular ecclesiastical sect fondly imagined they could unite all the advantages of voluntaryism with all the privileges of a legal establishment. In vain were they assured that the powers they boasted in virtue of their legal position had been used in times past, and might at any moment again be applied, to the promulgation of errors, which they profess to abhor as destructive of true religion. They might feel that their temporary prosperity rested upon no secure foundation of consistent principles. Like King Hezekiah, when ostentatiously exhibiting his wealth, they might hear prophetic voices declaring, "Behold the days come that all that is in thine house, and that which thy fathers have laid up in store until this day, shall be carried to Babylon." But like the same king in his comfortable selfishness, they were content to answer, "Good is the word of the Lord; for there shall be peace and truth in my days."

Now, however, those days are rapidly coming to an end, and the tables are being completely turned. We are getting quite used to the lofty disdain with which all the rising clergy look down upon Evangelicals as perverse and wrong-headed "Protestants"—almost the worst term of reproach in the modern ecclesiastical vocabulary. We were quite aware that, if the martyr spirit survived anywhere within the borders of the Establishment, it was to be found amongst the Ritualists. We knew that their time of persecution seemed to be over, and that they find increasing favour upon the bench of bishops and amongst those who "seem to be pillars" in our time. But a paragraph in the *Liverpool Daily Post* has, we confess, thrown a new, startling light on controversial tactics in the Church. For it seems that carnal weapons such as trust funds for the purchase of advowsons are neither disapproved nor despised by the Romanising clergy; and the paragraph to which we have referred gives publicity to a report which, whether true or false, may illustrate the effect with which such weapons may hereafter be used. The English Church Union "for the maintenance of the faith" has, it would appear, lately given birth to a society which proposes to follow the example of the Simeon Trust, but with a very

different object in view. There appears to be no lack of funds; and we make no doubt that, if only time enough be allowed to these enterprising people, they will buy up all the purchaseable pulpits in the country. But the particular proposal mentioned by the *Liverpool Daily Post* has in it elements both of cruelty and of practical humour, which well merit a moment's attention.

The Toryism of Liverpool is well known. Ever since the days of the slave-trade the true-blue Conservatism of that great seaport have afforded a last refuge to abuses sanctified by age. Any political bunkum or financial fallacy which had been persecuted out of every city in the kingdom, had only to fly to Liverpool to find faithful bosoms which would cherish and defend it. But, besides being Conservative, Liverpool is nothing if not Evangelical. And the Evangelicalism of Liverpool is worth a study. The presence of a large population of Irish Catholics on the one hand, and of the Rev.—now Very Rev.—Hugh M'Neill on the other, made this town, in times not long gone by, the scene of some very lively controversies with Romanism; controversies which, on St. Patrick's Day or the Boyne anniversary, were liable to end in fisticuffs and broken heads. Whatever other result such discussions may have had, they at any rate made the middle-class respectability of Liverpool, the "gigmanity"—to borrow Carlyle's phrase—exceedingly susceptible on the subject of Protestantism. Nowhere have school board payments to Catholic industrial schools been met with such vehement protests. The election of an Irish Presbyterian clergyman, the Rev. V. M. White, by a majority of over a thousand, was entirely due to this feeling. And when, on the occasion of the last Parliamentary contest, doubts were thrown upon Mr. Torr's hostility to Popery, a shudder ran through the Conservative camp and gave fond, though illusive hope, to the Liberals. In Liverpool, more plentifully than any where else, are to be found those ancient and simple believers in "the bulwark of Protestantism," who elsewhere are as interesting as rare specimens of a disappearing race. In Liverpool Protestant "gigmanity," as it drives homeward to its suburban villa through the Irish quarters of the town, returns devout thanks to heaven that these ravening hosts of ragged Papists are stayed and repelled by the strong barrier of an Established Church. And the belief is yet fervently cherished that Mr. Miall's success must inevitably relight the fires of Smithfield, and set up the Holy Inquisition in the vaults of the Parliament House. Liverpool has been blessed with a succession of highly respectable rectors, men to whom the Thirty-nine Articles were part of the law of Nature, and who had all the virtues which are commonly associated with a serene consciousness of unassailable security.

But, alas, for the mutability of human affairs! If rumour speaks true—and we fear for once it does—a rude shock is likely to be given to the idyllic innocence of Protestant evangelicalism in Liverpool. The society "for the maintenance of the faith" has turned one of its argus eyes upon the rectory of Liverpool. Circumstances appear to be favourable for a "deal," as an American, ignorant of the process, would call it. It seems not improbable that some fourteen thousand pounds and the advowson may change hands about the same time. And in addition to that—but of course this is only a remarkable coincidence—it is anticipated that the present incumbent may desire to exchange his present sphere of usefulness for some other; and then a well-known representative of extreme Ritualistic opinions and practices is believed to be as secure of the presentation as a bishop whose name is mentioned in a *congé d'élire*. There is, of course, no simony in all this. The law has been so ingeniously devised, that while such a crime is rigorously prevented, the right of presentation may still be an object of laudable ambition. But while the transaction is arranged so as to be perfectly legal, it has the startling effect of those strokes of genius which are achieved by setting at defiance mere humdrum proprieties. "Dishing the Whigs," was nothing to this. Dishing the Evangelicals—and in such a fashion, by a stratagem of their own invention—is a touch of far deeper and more ominous irony than any shuffling of political cards. When we think of the high respectability, the infantine simplicity of faith, and the fervent Evangelical Protestantism, which are likely to be confronted with chasuble, incense, and all the mummeries of the mass, being unable to relieve our feelings after the manner of Mr. Samuel Weller, we can only ask, what next, and next? If these men can buy Protestant Evangelical Liverpool, what is to prevent their buying Protestant Evangelical England?

ANTI-CONFESSIONAL MEETINGS.

A series of meetings in connection with the Church Association are being held in our large towns for the purpose of protesting "against the attempt now being made to introduce auricular confession into the Church of England." They are generally well attended, and the speeches do not lack strength or the audiences enthusiasm.

One of these meetings was held in the Cutlers' Hall, at Sheffield, on Monday, the 8th inst., and was very well attended. T. Turner, Esq., presided. The object of the movement is well defined in the report of the Local Church Association Committee presented to the meeting. After describing what legal decisions have been given in their favour, they say:—

> The vestments have been prohibited, thirty-one ceremonial acts adopted as symbols of Romish doctrine have been declared illegal, and the ground taken by our reformers, martyrs, and Evangelical forefathers has been triumphantly vindicated. Much should we rejoice if the conflict were ended and the danger past. But it is evidently one thing to get the law decided and another to get it obeyed, even among clergymen. The Romanising party openly defy the law. In certain churches vestments are worn, candles lighted on the Communion table, the ministering clergy stand with backs to the people, the elevation of the paten and cup continues, notwithstanding that all such practices have been condemned as illegal, and from the pulpits doctrines are heard which it is impossible to distinguish from those of the Church of Rome. And this is not all. Four hundred and eighty clergymen have been found bold enough to perpetrate a still further outrage on the Protestant feeling of the country by petitioning the Upper House of Convocation to take steps to secure "the education, selection, and licensing of duly qualified confessors" for the English Church. Well may the Protestants of England stand aghast. Well may they ask, "How much longer are these insults to be heaped upon us? Is there no power which can drive these traitors out of the camp? Are we so utterly weak and helpless that we cannot defend ourselves against conspirators who are bent on destroying that which is dearer to us than our lives—the truth of our Reformed Faith, which is the very bulwark of our land, and will be our support and comfort at a dying hour?" Englishmen may well ask these questions, and grow restless as they see the wave of superstition gaining on them. The Church Association has done all it could, consistently with the purpose for which it was formed. Will the rulers of the Church enforce the law which is no longer doubtful? Are these decisions, obtained at an immense cost of time, energy, and money, to be a dead letter, and nothing more? Whatever the difficulties of the bishops may be—and, no doubt, they are many—the true-hearted members of our Church may well ask them to watch narrowly such societies as the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, and, as the Bishop of Durham has done, discountenance those who are members of them. They may well ask that candidates for the ministry, known to hold the doctrines of Romanism, should be refused admission to the ministry of a Protestant Church. They may well ask that the licences of Romanising curates should be withheld. They may well ask that vacancies, whether episcopal or ministerial, should be filled up only by those who are true to the Church of the Reformation. They may well ask that Prime Minister, bishops, patrons, and clergy should do their duty as members of a Church which is nothing if not Protestant. With such convictions as these the committee of the Sheffield branch of the Church Association render the small assistance within their power to the Parent Society. They would urge their friends to guard against restlessness and depression. The conflict is a mighty one, and we must remember there is no organisation but the Church Association which can carry it on. It has done a great work, and is prepared to stand by the old ship of the Reformed Church of England while a plank remains.

The principal speaker at the Sheffield meeting was the Rev. G. W. WELDON, vicar of St. Saviour's, Chelsea, who attended as a deputation, and who strongly contended that neither Ritualists nor Confessionalists found warrant for their action in the Prayer-books and formularies of the Established Church, nor in Scripture. He also read extracts from the homilies and from the writings of Ambrose and Augustin to show that so far from countenancing auricular confession they repudiated it. Some said disestablishment was the remedy, but he would say get rid of Church abuses, but not of the Church itself. At the same time, he would say as a clergyman devotedly attached to his own Church, and a most Catholic man in regard to every brother who belonged to any denomination under the sun that took Christ for his standard—(cheers)—that if auricular confession be continued—be permitted in the Church of England—then the Church of England must be either mended or ended. (Cheers.) Auricular confession was also unEnglish, and he really felt some difficulty in speaking on that point:—

> He held in his hand a book, called "A Book for the Young," which was edited by a "Committee of Clergy" of the Church of England. He would read a few extracts from that book, although he felt he ought to apologise to them for supposing for one moment that these gentlemen could be in their hearts clergymen of the Church of England. He asked them to fancy little children taken hold of at a very early age, and such doctrines as the following instilled into their minds by a most plausible system of instruction. The book commenced: "Do you know, my dear child, what confession is? Listen attentively, and when you quite understand, try to practise what I tell you as well as possible. To confess is to go to Christ's priest, and to tell him quite simply, quite openly, all the sins that you remember having committed. You do not go and tell your sins in this way to amuse yourself and to pass the time; you do it to get God's forgiveness." This "Committee of Clergymen" anticipated that the child would possess two great gifts which God had given to every child—a sense of shame when it did wrong, and a sense of modesty to keep it always right. These two senses were like two instincts which the Creator had given to everybody that came into the world—(Hear, hear)—and to weaken the sense of modesty was to demoralise the person in whom they broke it down. So completely did these men imagine that the little child would resist, from a sense of modesty, that their book said: "Sometimes it is very painful; but you must do it all the same, because God desires it, and because we are not sent into this world to please and amuse ourselves, but to save our souls by obeying our Lord Jesus Christ." Then came this remarkable statement, "It is to the priest, and the priest only, that a child must acknowledge his sins, if he desires that God should forgive him." (Cries of "Shame.") He asked that meeting of sensible men and women to listen to the next line—"You must tell the priest all the sins you remember to have committed; God absolutely requires this." (Sensation, and cries of "Shame.") "Not only your sins would not be forgiven you; but you would be a hundred times more guilty than before." Then, lest the dear child from an instinct of shame should keep back anything it would not like to tell, it proceeded—"I have known poor children who concealed their sins in confession for years. They were very unhappy, were tormented with remorse, and if they had died in that state, they would certainly have gone to the everlasting fires of hell." (Increased sensation, and cries of "Shame," "Awful," &c.) They cried "shame," and of course it was shame, but he asked were these Englishmen? (Cries of "No, no.") His third proposition was that auricular confession was un-English. Had he not gone far enough to prove to them that men who read such a thing as this to children were not English in their hearts. (Cries of "They are not.") Nor in their consciences. (Loud cheers.) He believed in his conscience that they belonged to the religion of another country, and of another age—(cheers)—and that for purposes best known to themselves they were preparing to carry out their scheme in this country, by assimilating the services of the Church of England as nearly as possible to the services of the Church of Rome, so that the transition might be so imperceptible that they could not tell which was which when they entered their places of worship. (Hear, hear.) He would read one or two extracts, and the meeting would see that this "Committee of Clergymen" were continually harping upon one string—to get rid of the sense of shame in the child's heart. "It is very silly," they say, "to hide a sin from your confessor, however great or however shameful it is. First, you do wrong and very greatly offend God; secondly, God and your guardian angel saw you sin." There was a touch of nature! "God and your guardian angel saw you do it." Therefore they need not be afraid to tell the priest. (Laughter.) "And, thirdly, if you hide all your faults you will have to make all your confessions over again, and that is always very painful and very disagreeable. (Laughter.) Even sins that you have forgotten, that you did not tell from want of remembering them, are just as much forgiven as the rest." (Laughter.) When he read that sentence he thought "Very well, if that is the case, if sins that are forgotten are forgiven as well as those that are remembered, what is the use of confessing at all?" (Laughter.) The next was an awful piece, therefore he would call it by its true name—blasphemy. "Only as our Lord Jesus Christ commands us to confess to His priests all the great sins that we have committed, the next time that you go to confession you must say to the priest, 'I forgot last time to tell you that I had committed such or such a sin.' If you would not do this, you would disobey Christ's law, and you would make a bad confession this time. It is a great encouragement to us when we have faults to confess that the priest can never, on any pretence, tell any one what he has heard in confession. What I know through confession I know less than what I do not know. Is not this very comforting and encouraging for a little sinner like you? (Laughter.) And this acknowledgment, made in secret, once for all, this acknowledgment which the confessor himself forgets the next minute—which now you are ashamed to acknowledge in a low voice to one man in the secresy of confession, some day your father, your mother, your brothers and sisters, your masters, your companions, all who know you, will hear proclaimed aloud in the face of heaven and earth. Was I not right in arguing that it is truly silly to hide a single sin in confession." He asked, "Was that English?" (Cries of "No, no.") Then the child was told to repeat his prayers "only at the feet of the priest as the feet of Jesus Christ himself." (Cries of "Shame" and "Blasphemy.") The sign of the Cross was to be made in other ceremonies observed, such as were taught in the "Garden of the Soul" and other Romish manuals. Anything more un-English, more unmanly, or more unsafe for their little children he could scarcely conceive. (Cheers.)

He had addressed public meetings upon auricular confession in Manchester, Birmingham, and Leicester, and judging from the enthusiasm and feeling of the people on all those occasions he would be a brave man who went there to advocate auricular confession.

The Rev. Dr. SALE, the vicar, heartily endorsed Mr. Wheldon's sentiments, but contended if the Church were disestablished the laity would no longer have the means or the power to bring the clergy to book. He could assure them that as far as auricular confession was concerned, or any other tenet, open or concealed, of what he believed to be sacerdotalism, they would receive no countenance from him.

Mr. W. C. LENG said that if the Jonahs were cast out of the ship the whole of Romanism would be ready to catch them up. (Laughter.) They could not stay in the Church with safety to it. Depend upon it that a national church ceased to be national if it became opposed to the sympathies and to the principles of the mass of the nation; that there could be no Church of England which was opposed to the vast majority of the English people,

which had entirely lost the hold of their sympathy and respect, and which came to be regarded as the propagator of most pernicious nonsense. (Cheers.)

The Rev. J. BATTERSBY thought that in order to do away with sacramental confession, that patrons of livings should take care upon whom they bestow them. (Cheers.) If the patrons would do their duty, he had no fear for the Protestant Church of England.

The Rev. Dr. POTTER said that when he came to Sheffield young ladies came to him who had been practised upon by some of the infidel Ritual confessors—(laughter)—and said, "For God's sake let me kneel at your knee, and receive the consolations of the Christian Church"; and he had said, "Begone! (Laughter and cheers.) Get thee behind me, Satan." (Great laughter.) They came to him because they had gone to the curate who was in his parish before him; but he would not for fifty guineas confess any female in Sheffield. He could give the names of parties who had fallen into the deepest sin that women could fall into, whose first step of degradation was in the confessional in the church that he now ministered in. (Cries of "Shame.") By a very significant movement of his foot he showed how he should deal with any one of these "surpliced ruffians" (as he called them) if he caught one in his house. They ought to be drummed out of every parish.

In an able and temperate letter to the *Sheffield Independent* the Rev. W. Peppercorn points out to Churchmen the hopelessness of their efforts for reforms which no statesmen would venture to propose. Yet the Anglican Church was becoming more and more Catholic every day, at such a rate that in ten years there might be no Protestantism left within her pale. What was the remedy?

That is precisely the question I put to myself the other evening, and to which I obtained no reply. The Rev. J. Battersby suggested that the patrons of livings should do their duty. But these are, it is to be feared, the very classes most imbued with Ritualism; their influence is far more likely to be antagonistic than helpful. Dr. Potter prescribed drumming Ritualists out of the parish to one tune, as if senseless persecution ever did anything but exalt the persecuted. At that meeting surely the fact most patent to everybody must have been that no remedy at all was named. Subscriptions were asked, but for what purpose I was entirely at a loss to conceive. I am forced to the conclusion that the so-called "Bulwark of the Reformation" has become the "Rampart of Romanism"; that it is occupied by Catholics almost at their will; and that the good Christians, who would not have it so, have no means whatever to alter the sad condition. Is there any remedy, short of taking away the rampart altogether?

I have written because I feel deeply that the present time addresses a serious call to all evangelical Christians to cease to support the union of the Church with the State. That union has presented a safe harbour, into which Roman Catholics have been able to sail, and where they have been able to carry on their terrible warfare against the religion of the country. Apart from this unfortunate assistance, they had lacked prestige; they had found no introduction; they had wanted a platform to address the public; they had accomplished little or nothing. As it is, their work is a deadly upas tree, spreading constantly; and who shall say where it will end?

I have written plainly, but I trust without bitterness. I have scarcely written as a Nonconformist, but as an Evangelical Christian to other Evangelical Christians. I would appeal to all such, Churchmen and Wesleyans, as well as Nonconformists, whether it be not our manifest duty to put an end to that State Establishment, the advantages of which to the true Church are unspeakably small; but the advantages of which to the promoters of Ritualism are palpable. My fear is this remedy may come too late to save us a very severe struggle with Popery again.

A meeting of a similar character, held at Plymouth on Tuesday, was very enthusiastic, the speeches being generally more pronounced than those at Sheffield. Hundreds of persons were unable to obtain admission to the Assembly Rooms, where the meeting was held. The Rev. C. J. WILKINSON, vicar of St. Andrew's, presided, and in the course of his opening speech said he was glad to have this opportunity of testifying his continued attachment to the Church as the Reformed Protestant Church. He had not changed in his principles, and he should not change. What he had been as a minister, he intended to be. Let them rally round their good old Church, and defend her from enemies without, and from more dangerous enemies within. (Applause.)

The Rev. J. HALL PARLBY moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting views with much sorrow and strong disapprobation the memorial signed by 483 clergymen of the Church of England, which has lately been presented to the Upper House of Convocation.

He hoped the clergy and lay members of the Church would support their bishops in whatever efforts they might make to put a stop to these practices, and he would sincerely say, "From the Confessional and all that tends to it, good Lord deliver us." (Applause.)

Capt. HATCHARD, R.N., in seconding the resolution, said he was glad to have the opportunity, as a lay member of the Church of England, of protesting with all his heart against the attempt which was now being made by traitorous clergymen in the Church—("Hear," and applause)—to introduce several Romanising practices amongst us. Personally, as a lay member of the Church, he was, and always had been, perfectly satisfied with our Prayer-book as it is. (Applause.) If altered, it should be made more Protestant. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. JACOB, late head-master of Christ Hospital School, supported the motion. He said the advocates for auricular confession and other points of Romish doctrine and practices were very apt to endeavour to enforce their views by saying when they were teaching the Catholic faith, that such were the teachings of the Church in its earlier days. But he maintained that auricular confession was far from being a doctrine of the primitive Church. It was altogether unknown not only in the pages of the New Testament, but it was also unknown in the history of the Church for nearly 200 years after the Apostles' time. (Hear, hear.) It was only at the beginning of the thirteenth century, in the very depth of mediæval darkness that such a thing was attempted to be introduced into our own Church, and from that time began that sad, lamentable page of infamy in connection with their Church which flowed as an evil stream from an evil source. And this was what some of their clergymen were now endeavouring to introduce into their Church.

The Rev. H. A. GREAVES moved:—

That this meeting agrees with the Bishop of Worcester, in thinking that the memorial, in asking (*a*) that provision be made for such changes in the order of Holy Communion as may bring the service into closer accordance with the ancient Liturgy of the Church of England, and particularly with the service contained in the First Prayer-book of King Edward VI., (*b*) for the reservation of the blessed Eucharist, (*c*) for the use of unction with the consecrated oil in Holy Baptism and Confirmation, as well as in the Visitation of the Sick, (*d*) for the education, selection, and licensing of duly qualified confessors, and for other things of a like tendency which our Church and Realm have deliberately laid aside, is an attempt to undo the great work of the Reformation, and bringing the Church of England into union with the Church of Rome. And this meeting pledges itself to resist, as far as possible, all such efforts, believing them to be a serious danger to the Church and State of England, and to our civil and religious liberties.

Mr. SOLTAU-SYMONS, in seconding the resolution, said: The danger which now threatens our Church does not come from without; it does not come from Mr. Miall and his supporters—(Hear, hear)—but it comes rather from those who are within the Church, who profess to be her friends, but who are imperilling her very existence by introducing Roman Catholic doctrines and practices into her services, and propagating false and heretical teachings. (Applause.) I sincerely trust that if they succeed in disestablishing the Church of England—for it seems to me that that must be the result—that they will never be allowed to share in her revenues, and never be permitted to administer her rubrics. You have heard what these 483 clergymen have demanded from Convocation. Their prayer is very clear, very explicit, and I must say very candid. (Hear, hear.) They ask the bishops to unprotestantise the National Church. There are, I believe, upwards of 20,000 clergymen in the Church of England, and if the views of these 483 were confined simply to that number, I think there would be very little fear of danger. But such unfortunately is not the case. There are many more who entertain those same views; they are banded together in an association called the Church Union, and they not only ask the bishops to unprotestantise our Church, but they also ask them to disregard the decisions that have been given in the final Court of Appeal when those decisions are contrary to their own views. (Hear, hear.) Here we find a large number of clergymen, whose first duty it should be to teach obedience to the laws and loyalty to our sovereign, disregarding the authority of the State, and defying the laws of the country. (Hear, hear.) Can an institution stand where there is no discipline? Can the Church be maintained when the clergy, or a large number of them, boldly say, "We will submit to no other authority but our own?" Cannot the bishops compel the clergy to obey the law? If they have not the power to do so, the sooner it is given to them by the legislature the better. (Applause.) But I cannot help thinking that the bishops are somewhat to blame—(Hear, hear)—and that if they had denounced strongly the conduct of these rebellious clergymen the evils of which we now complain might, to some extent, have been checked. (Applause.) Furthermore, I cannot but think that this meeting will be of some good if it only induces the bishop of this diocese to express clearly and plainly what he believes to be the teaching of our National Church. (Loud applause.) But if the bishops are unable to prevent the teaching and practices of the Church of Rome from being adopted in our own Church, if they are powerless to prevent the introduction of the Confessional, then I say the laity must try what they can do. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) I feel sure that the people of this country will never allow the Confessional to be introduced into any institution over which they have any control. (Hear, hear.) It was once the pride and boast of Churchmen that the Church of England was the great barrier and bulwark against the progress of Romish practices and Romish superstitions. But what is it now? It is the nursery and the feeder of them. (Hear, hear.) It was only a few days ago I saw the *Catholic Register* of this year, in which it was stated that lately upwards of 2000 perverts had gone from the Church of England to the Church of Rome, from London alone, chiefly from the High Churches of the metropolis, and that during the last three years 300 clergymen had also gone over. It was very truly said only a few days ago by the Bishop of Durham that no amount of legal proceedings will make a traitor to his Church loyal, or a Jesuit honest. (Applause.) In the present critical state of the Church, then, what course must we pursue? It appears to me that there are only two courses open. One is reformation, and the other disestablishment. (Applause.) I am sure that all true friends of the Church would prefer trying the former before having recourse to the latter. (Hear, hear.) If we have a National Church it should be distinctly stated what is our national religion. If one clergyman is allowed to adopt one practice, and another another — if one clergyman is allowed to preach one doctrine, and another another—it is a question whether that Establishment is worth maintaining. I think not. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) If a reformation be required, or a revision of the Prayer-book needed, it should be clearly made known, and, as a previous speaker has already said, it should be made more Protestant than it is at present.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER BULTEEL, in supporting the resolution, said he thought they should have a revision of the Prayer-book, so as to show that men had no right to hold positions in the Church if they in the slightest degree departed from her doctrines and principles. (Hear, hear.) It was the duty of the laity to use all the efforts they could to promote legislation in the House of Commons towards the desired alterations and revision of the book, and not to rest satisfied until they had cut the ground from under those sacerdotal gentlemen who at the present time had too good ground for remaining in the Church of England. If the revision of the Prayer-book was impossible, he asked them what was there to look for? He should look for disestablishment. (Applause and cries of "No.") If reform did not take place, he would rather see disestablishment than for the Church to remain as it was. Disestablishment was associated in some minds with the downfall of the Church, but he did not believe it.

The CHAIRMAN here interrupted, saying this matter was in no way connected with the subject of the evening. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BULTEEL apologised, and said he had been led away by his heartfelt desire to do or say something for the benefit of the Church with which he was connected, and in the welfare of which he took a deep interest. He concluded by exhorting the clergy and laity to combine and work unceasingly with the one desire to stem and overcome the torrent of Roman Catholicism which was now bearing down upon them.

The CHAIRMAN, in referring to the remarks made in regard to a revision and reformation, said he was conscientiously a member of the Church of England, and he had the fullest confidence in her teaching, and as she now existed. Her doctrines were shown to be the true ones by the judgment in the Bennett case, in which the party implicated escaped only by "the skin of his teeth."

The Rev. P. H. NEWNHAM, vicar of Stonehouse, moved—

That this meeting is of opinion that it is the duty of the archbishops and bishops, to the full extent of their power, to adopt such measures as according to their wisdom and judgment are best calculated to repress these errors, and in every possible way to discourage the adoption of all erroneous practices contrary to the articles and formularies of the Church of England which imperil the very existence of our Reformed Protestant Church. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the lord bishop of the diocese, with a respectful but earnest request that he will be good enough to express his opinion on the subject; and that a copy of these resolutions be also sent to the two archbishops and the bishops of the other dioceses in England, and be advertised in the public newspapers.

He must admit that the decisions of the courts of law availed nothing, for after they were given the bishops were set at defiance, and when they had even personally remonstrated with the clergymen they were simply set at nought. The Church was in a state of chaos at present, and it seemed something resembling Noah's ark—a place of refuge for animals of every description. (Applause and laughter.) Some of these animals were clean, and some of them were decidedly, to pursue the simile, unclean; and when the bishops received memorials from one side and the other, what could they do but maintain a respectful silence, whilst at times they gave in a guarded reply. The bishops, if possible, might feel themselves compelled to speak out, and this he really believed they would do if the meeting put before them the issue as distinctly as they should. (Loud applause.) The true Church party had no time to lose, for the Ritualists who, seven years ago, embraced in their ranks 1,000 Church of England ministers, could now claim seven times that number. This they could not view without dismay, and they must not lose a single moment in taking active steps to meet the evil if possible.

Mr. FRANCIS HICKS, who seconded the resolution, said that the hard words against the bishops at that meeting came from clergymen, and not laymen. The Rev. FRANKLYN BELLAMY, of Devonport, supported the resolution. He felt it very hard, as a member of the Church, to keep himself within the limits of calmness and quiet—(loud applause)—and when he saw the strong efforts being made to unprotestantise their Church, he could not refrain from being plain with those who, whilst professedly opposed to Protestantism, eat the bread the Protestants provided, and hung up their hats on the pegs of those churches the Protestants built. (Loud applause.) The resolution before him was a little strongly worded. Fancy their calling on the bishops to do their duty. (Applause.) These, perhaps, would say, as the Bishop of Peterborough lately said, that the bishops were always, like the police, never to be found when wanted, but that would not do for them, for the police were sometimes, at least, on the spot, and when they were they took good care to lock up their man and secure him for the next morning. (Laughter and applause.) They wanted

more bishops like old Miles Coverdale, Latimer, and Ridley to make them all

Unmoved, unshaken, unseduced, unterrified,
His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal,
Nor number, nor example, with him wrought,
To swerve from truth or change his
Constant mind though single.

Admiral Sir WM. K. HALL, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said they were told that there were thirty-four bishops to govern 23,000 clergymen. He might mention that as the superintendent of Devonport Dockyard he had charge of 1,000 men, and as he saw several of these present, he would ask what was done with those who misconducted themselves. (A Voice: Sack them—loud laughter.) Yes they did sack them, and what was more than that their names were posted in every Government establishment throughout the country, so that they could not re-enter. He could only advise them to go and do likewise with their Ritualistic friends. (Loud applause.)

SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

On Thursday evening last the Rev. James Marryatt made a public statement in the Downs Chapel, Clapton, of his reasons for seceding from the Establishment, and for joining the Baptist denomination. He was afterwards baptized by the Rev. T. Vincent Tymms.

The following is an extract from Mr. Marryatt's address, giving his reasons for leaving the Church of England:—

I would preface what I am about to advance respecting the Church of England by one general remark, viz., that there are many in that section of Christ's Church who are valiant for the truth, who would always erect the standard of the Cross as the great panacea for every moral and spiritual evil to which fallen humanity is exposed, and who would be willing, if need be, to contend even to the death for the pure faith maintained by our Protestant forefathers, and for the truth of which many of them sealed their testimony with their lives. The names of Bickersteth, Haldane, Steward, Marsh, and Stowell, are known among all denominations, and it may be truly said that their praise is in all the Churches, and there are many, very many, now, equally men of God, who in large and populous parishes are labouring for the salvation of souls, and whom, I am sure, we would all wish to have God's speed in their work of faith and labour of love. But, while admitting this, and rejoicing in it, we cannot, we dare not, shut our eyes to the fact that a deadly heresy, more fatal than even Romanism itself, because more subtle and more dishonest, has sprung up in the Church of England. In fact, in very many parishes in professedly Protestant England, there is Romanism in its rankest form existing in everything but the name, and if it had the name it would be better, because the young and the unwary would not then be so likely to be drawn into its meshes. But, it may be asked, why not continue in connection with the Church of England, and use your influence in endeavouring to stem this overwhelming torrent of heterodoxy? In reply to this suggestion a monster difficulty arises? The Ritualistic movement, as you are all well aware, is an aggressive one—the avowed object is to unprotestantise our land and bring us back into the dark days of the Middle Ages; and because of the Church's unscriptural alliance with the State, the efforts of any individual clergymen, yea, the efforts of the evangelical bishops themselves, are paralysed in this matter; the deadly upas tree was not crushed in the bud, and now it has struck its roots so deep, and spread its branches so wide and so strong, that no power short of an Almighty one can remove it from its soil. Am I addressing any who are members of the Church of England, but who sigh and cry on account of the abominations within her? I would urge you as honest men, as lovers of the Bible, as valuers of Protestant freedom and blessing, to withdraw from her, and while you love those who love the Lord within her pale, to listen to and obey Heaven's mandate addressed to you on this subject—"Come out of her, my people, that ye partake not of her sins and receive not of her plagues": for we may rest assured that when the judgment of the great whore takes place the condemnation of Ritualism will be even stronger than that of the Papacy itself. Once more, the decision of the Arches Court in the Bennett case seems to my mind not to leave a single foothold on which an evangelical minister can stand. Our principles are by that judgment completely compromised, and, therefore, nothing remains but to withdraw from connection with a State Church, the alliance itself being so very unscriptural, and the evils arising out of it so fearfully militating against the truth of the Gospel.

The speaker then proceeded to state his reasons for joining the Baptists—such as the use of the Church's formulary for the baptism of infants, which had developed the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, and his inability to find anything in Scripture to warrant infant baptism. His belief was that baptism was intended to follow and not as it is made to do in the case of the infant to precede faith.

RELIGIOUS EQUALITY IN NORTH DEVON.

The three or four visits made to North Devon by gentlemen from the Liberation Society and the Education League, are beginning to bear practical fruit. The present Liberal member for this important division, Sir Thomas Acland, Bart., is well-known to be a strong Churchman—to have a sort of hereditary attachment to the Establishment; and his conduct, in regard to religious, educational, and other matters which come under special notice of the Nonconformist section of the party, has not been such as to inspire the very warmest possible eagerness on their part that he should again represent this constituency, notwithstanding that in former times they supported him to a man. The lectures of the Rev. W. Aubrey and the Rev. C. Williams—both of whom visited North Devon within a year ago—have shown the Nonconformists the necessity of obtaining from Sir Thomas some explanation of his past conduct, and a distinct understanding that he will not again misrepresent so large a body of his supporters—otherwise, they have decided to take decisive steps for obtaining a candidate whose views coincide more nearly with their own. This resolute action was first evinced in a circular signed by a dozen leading men, in which they stated that they had come reluctantly to the conclusion that Sir Thomas—"by his votes while acting on the select committee of the House of Commons on the Endowed Schools Act; by his neglecting to vote for the second reading of Mr. O. Morgan's Burials Bill, when he knew that the whole power of the Conservative party was pledged to throw it out; and by his conduct in several similar cases—had forfeited all claim to the votes of the lovers of religious equality, and said they believed that those who thought with them in this matter should unite with them in impressing upon the leaders of the Liberal party in this division the necessity of choosing another candidate at the next election."

The circular then went on to convene a meeting of the Nonconformist electors, which was held at Barnstaple on Friday. Nathaniel Chapple, Esq., ex-Mayor of Torrington, occupied the chair, and there were present about fifty of the prominent electors—all representative men. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:—"That an association having for its main object the promotion of national *versus* denominational education be formed, entitled the North Devon Reform Association, to consist of a general committee and secretary, with local committees and secretaries." "That recent votes of Sir Thomas Acland with reference to education, and the questions relating to religious equality, are viewed by us with deep regret, indicating as they do a policy which it would be impossible for us, as Nonconformist electors, to support in future by our suffrages, and we earnestly trust that he may be able to see his way clear to a policy in future more in harmony with the views of so large a body of his supporters, and so prevent a collision which our personal esteem for him would cause us to deplore." A copy of this resolution was ordered to be sent to Sir Thomas Acland, and pending his reply no decisive steps will be taken.

OLD CATHOLIC CONGRESS AT CONSTANCE.

The Congress of Old Catholics was opened at Constance on Friday. On the preceding evening there was a preliminary meeting, at which Bishop Reinkens and the Bishop of Albany spoke. There were upwards of 200 delegates, many from Germany. At the first public sitting there were present the Dean of Chester, Father Hyacinthe, the Abbé Michaud, M. de Pressensé, but not Dr. Döllinger. Professor Schulte was elected president; Professor Cornelius, of Munich, and Landammann Keller, of Aarau, in Switzerland, were elected vice-presidents. Professor Schulte reported on the result of his negotiations respecting the status of the Old Catholic Church with the German Government. Both Prince Bismarck and the Minister of Public Worship, Dr. Falck, he said, had shown a perfect and just appreciation of the object and significance of the Old Catholic movement, and both had, in their communications to him, displayed a great amount of sympathy and benevolence towards the same. On the strength of their assurances he considered himself justified in saying that no doubt could prevail as to the ready recognition of Bishop Reinkens by the Government. The subjects appointed for discussion were a draft law regulating synodal and congregational administration, a motion for constituting a representative synod, a motion for endowing Old Catholic scholarships, and a motion for appropriating a separate fund for the amelioration of poor livings. In addition, the Old Catholic Association of Crefeld proposed that a committee be appointed with the object of promoting the diffusion of Old Catholic opinions by circulating Old Catholic books and writings.

At Saturday's sitting of the Old Catholic Congress at Constance it was resolved to appoint a subcommittee for the purpose of devising means to bring about a union of all Christian confessions and to establish a subsidiary fund for theological students and emerited clergymen. The Dean of Chester made a long speech expressive of his sympathies towards Bishop Reinkens, who in reply thanked the Dean. The president, Professor Schulte, made a final speech, and, in conclusion, proposed cheers for Bishop Reinkens, whereupon the assembly separated, after having given cheers for the president, Professor Schulte. On Monday several popular meetings were held, which were addressed by the most prominent leaders of the movement.

On Saturday there was a grand dinner, to which some 360 persons sat down. On Sunday a popular meeting was held by the Old Catholics, in the Hall of Council, at which at least 3,000 persons were present. Herren Weber, from Breslau, Welk, from Augsburg; Professors Friedrich, from Munich, Schulte, from Bonn, and Bishop Reinkens, addressed the meeting, and was loudly cheered. An immense congregation attended Divine worship, when a sermon was preached by Bishop Reinkens.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"I find that the Protestants of this town are taking a warm interest in the movement, and they are favourably impressed by the moral support which the presence of dignitaries such as the Bishop of Albany, the Bishop-elect of North Carolina (Dr. Lyman), and the Dean of Chester, among Anglicans, and the Arch-Priest Vassilieff, among Russians, lends to the cause. They are also themselves represented by a delegate, Dr. Holtzmann, of Heidelberg, who ranks second only to Dr. Bluntschi, of Cologne memory. But the Rationalistic party represented in Germany by the 'Protestanten Verein,' of which Bluntschli and Holtzmann are the two leading members, openly avows itself unable to give more than a negative sympathy to, the Old Catholic movement, because that movement stands on a definitely dogmatic Christian basis, which a large number of German Protestants have long since abandoned as in their eyes incompatible with modern culture. The Old Catholic party is evidently very strong here. The total number of inhabitants is reckoned at about 10,000, and of these about 9,000 are Catholics. At least half the Catholic population of Constance is stated to adhere to the movement, and although this may be an exaggeration as regards the avowed members, it is perhaps under the mark with respect to its less open supporters. In the town council the Old Catholics have an indubitable majority, for to that body they owe the church in which their services are held, the ex-Augustinian Church, where Bishop Reinkens will preach on Sunday. The number of avowed adherents of the cause will certainly be greatly increased both here and elsewhere as soon as the Emperor's recognition is given to the civil status of Dr. Reinkens as a German Catholic bishop. The whole body will then assume the position of an integral portion of the Catholic Church in Germany, recognised as such by the State. Priests who sympathise with the movement, but have held back hitherto, because like the French anti-Ultramontane priests they would have to starve if they declared themselves, will then be able to choose freely between the Vatican Church and the anti-Vatican Church, without having to fear so ignoble a form of martyrdom as starvation. And lay members of the Church, who hold official positions under Government or in municipal bodies, will come out from their hiding-places, and support the movement openly."

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"Stripped of the great amount of self-gratulation—for which there was indeed cause—and the number of sympathetic messages delivered in various languages and gratefully acknowledged at length, the results of the proceedings amount to this:—Bishop Reinkens has formally taken the reins of the new Church into his own hands, and has been publicly recognised as spiritual chief. Professor von Schulte has acquainted the Congress with all but official authority of the countenance accorded to the movement by Prince Bismarck and Dr. Falck. The congress has passed a synodal and parochial order, providing laws and rules, and giving real substance and cohesion to the new community. The groundwork of the ecclesiastical constitution framed is of a thoroughly representative character. Both Bishop Reinkens and Professor Schulte dwelt strongly on its merits in assigning a weighty share—which amounts, in fact, to predominance—in the management of Church affairs to the laity, and, 'for the first time' in Church history, securing the harmonious co-operation of bishop, clergy, and laity. One step more has been taken towards the beau ideal of Old Catholicism—namely, union of the churches. Two sub-committees have been appointed to deal separately with the Churches of the East and the West, and with regard to this end, as also of Old Catholic opinions in general, great stress has been laid upon the importance of possessing a literary organ and promoting the circulation of dogmatic literature. The adoption of the synodal and parish law is a substantial gain. The new Church will now form itself into congregations or parishes, elect its recognised council—in other words, become a reality as a Church."

The *Morning Post* publishes the following:—"The Bishop of Lincoln was again invited to the Old Catholic Congress at Constance, as he was to that of Cologne. He declined, however, in a letter written in the most elegant metrical Latin. The Archbishop of Syra and Tenos, though invited and having accepted, was likewise absent, having been unexpectedly prevented. His letter to to the Congress was written in German. In his speech, delivered in French to the Congress, Abbé Michaud stated that the French Government would not permit more than twenty Old Catholics to join themselves into a congregation in one place. He therefore apprehends that the movement will make slight progress in France. The Evangelical Alliance has requested the Old Catholic Congress to depute three delegates to attend the international conference at New York, as *ex officio* representatives, but the congress has declined. Professor von Schulte quoted some statistical figures to show how the Old Catholic movement had prospered numerically. In Prussia there are twenty-two constituted congregations, numbering collectively about 14,000 souls; in Bavaria there are thirty-three congregations, but less populous, so as to make the aggregate figures about 13,000; in Baden there are twenty-seven, comprising about 9,000 people. In addition, there are other Old Catholics scattered over the remainder of Germany, and bringing up the total to at the very least 50,000 persons. M von Schulte pointed out that the first Reformation

could not boast anything like the same progress in the first three years of its existence."

The Bavarian Government has forbidden Bavarian students of theology to enter the so-called German college at Rome as long as that college remains under the direction of the Jesuits or of any order related to them.

The Ultramontane clergy in Germany, notably in Bavaria, are now preaching that the coming of the cholera is due to the expulsion of the Jesuits.

The Court of Appeal and Cassation of Berne has finally decided upon the removal from office of the sixty-nine Catholic curés of the Jura who have refused to take the oaths required by law.

THE RECENT PILGRIMAGE TO PARAY-LE-MONIAL.

Mr. Cook writes to correct estimates formed by the press of the number who took part in the Paray-le-Monial pilgrimage. He says:—"The following figures may be taken as correct:—first-class passengers, 249; second-class, 457; third-class, 58—total, 764; by the Newhaven and Dieppe route about 600 travelled, the total being 1,364.

The following is a copy of the telegram, delayed in transmission, despatched by Cardinal Antonelli, on behalf of his holiness, to the English pilgrims at Paray-le-Monial:—"The Holy Father thanks and blesses with effusion of heart the bishops and pilgrims of Great Britain gathered together at Paray-le-Monial.—J. CARD. ANTONELLI."

Dr. Cumming has been lecturing on the pilgrimage at the Scotch National Church, Crown Court. In the course of his address he said that if the alleged miracle was a mere vision, as it was allowed to be, it might have been the result of fever in the poor lady, or it might be she had eaten or drunk something which had not agreed with her. Or it might be she had drunk something which had stimulated the nervous system. It was monstrous to attach so much importance to the vision as to make it the subject of such a demonstration as the late "pilgrimage." The more it was investigated and analysed the less would it reflect credit upon the Roman Catholic Church. The pilgrimage was a mere parody upon ancient pilgrimages, which were rather severe bodily inflictions. That the Church of Rome should in her last days believe in so stupendous a prodigy was, he believed, a sign of her approaching decay. In every land which Rome had taken possession of her power was decaying; wherever Protestantism existed it was increasing, and he prayed God England might flourish until the Master returned Himself to manifest His power and greatness.

A Roman Catholic correspondent of the *Times*, who signs himself "Oscotian," says that his Church represents such "miracles" as gross and material or spiritual and figurative as it suits its purpose. The Roman Church as represented by its prelates wishes to have "two strings to its bow." The grosser explanation is kept up for the benefit of the "Catholic wives, convent nuns, and school-girls, poor Irish peasants, and the vast mass of unthinking minds who are daily taught in the confessional that 'doubt is devil-born.' The spiritual or more refined interpretation of these visions will be carefully reserved for Mayfair drawing-rooms or letters to the *Times*." A similar species of double-dealing is, the writer informs us, employed with regard to the doctrine of the real presence and the dogma of exclusive salvation in the Catholic Church.

Take, for example, the belief that no one out of the Roman Catholic Church can be saved. Walk into any Irish national school and ask the children what they understand by this. The sure and ready answer comes that every Protestant will be damned. Put the same question in a London or Dublin drawing-room to a witty Irish curate or a refined Oxford convert, and you will find he will fall back on the doctrine of invincible ignorance or some other quibble which is never taught to anyone out of a theological seminary. It is the same with the doctrine of the Real Presence in the Communion. A Roman Catholic child scarcely ever gets over the purely physical and material interpretation of that Sacrament, which is the interpretation really relied on when our trusting hearts of eleven or twelve years are confidently appealed to by our reverend fathers; but if they met the editor of the *Times* to-morrow, or anybody whom it would be worth their while to win, the whole thing would soon be explained in the most spiritual and ethereal manner.

A French Conservative journal says that more than 50,000 pilgrims have passed through Paris on their way to various shrines. From Marseilles we learn that 1,400 pilgrims from Avignon have arrived to visit Notre Dame de la Garde, and have met with a sympathetic welcome at the railway-station. Letters from Dunkerque mention that the pilgrimage to the shrine of Notre Dame des Dunes, annually accomplished on the return of the cod-fishers from Iceland, has this year assumed a general character, all the neighbouring communes sending deputations. Between 30,000 and 40,000 persons are also said to have flocked to Notre Dame d'Espérance, at Saint-Brieuc, where one of the banners is reported to have excited intense emotion. Rich with velvet and gold, it was nevertheless covered with crape, and on one side these words were worked—"Notre Dame d'Espérance, save us; Strasbourg, 1873"; and on the other, "Metz, 1873." Pilgrims, too, are still resorting to the celebrated grotto of Notre Dame de Lourdes, and the other day three deputies and two prefects were present at a ceremony during which the Patriarch of India bestowed his benediction upon those present. According to the *Univers*, several infirm persons were healed, but no names or addresses are given. At Notre Dame de Lumières a notice has been posted up in the chapel of the miracles due to the intercession of the saint. The number of dead raised amounts to nineteen; blind who have recovered their sight, 187; deaf and dumb healed, 125; cripples cured, 136; and so on. A Radical paper exclaims, "The dead brought to life! Why, Notre Dame de Lumières is capable of restoring the Monarchy."

THE FRENCH BISHOPS AND ITALY.

The Archbishop of Paris (observes the *Siècle*) has just issued to the clergy of his diocese a pastoral letter which has as its pretext religion, but for its real cause politics. The only subject in it is Italy and Rome. It is not only a most violent attack on a Power friendly to France, but it is an almost direct appeal to Europe—a pressing invitation—to bring to a conclusion the scandal of the occupation, and to efface "the outrage committed in the very centre of Catholicism." His grace considers the entrance of the Italians into their traditional capital "as the most audacious violation of the conditions of the existence of Christendom." He qualifies the Italian Government as the *régime* of the oppressor, which, "reascending violently the stream of ages, has brought us back to the reign of brute force." He declares that, as long as the "sacrilegious invasion" shall continue, Catholics could not "lay down their resentment." And it is at the moment when the King of Italy is about to proceed to Berlin that such follies are given to the world. Is there not in France some law to oblige an archbishop to confine himself to the administration of his diocese, without interfering with European politics?

At the meeting of the Permanent Committee of the Assembly on Thursday, M. Noel Parfait having inquired whether the Ministry accepts and approves the doctrines contained in the pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Paris which has been seized in Italy, the Duc de Broglie replied that the Government is neither directly nor indirectly responsible for what the bishops say. M. Batbie, the Minister of Public Instruction, confirmed this, and M. Noel Parfait, on behalf of the minority of the committee, declared himself satisfied.

The *Débats* says that the Duc de Broglie has gone too far in expressing the opinion that the Government has nothing to say to the pastorals of the bishops. This decision needs some explanation. If the Minister meant to say that the Government cannot interfere in the drawing up and the publication of these documents he has told the truth with simplicity. But if the Minister pretends that the Government has nothing to do with what they contain, this is a strange doctrine, and to annihilate it one has only to place under the eyes of the Duc de Broglie Articles 201 and 208 of the Penal Code. One of these articles says:—"Any document containing pastoral instructions, of no matter what form, and in which a minister of the Church shall have taken upon himself to criticise or censure either the Government or any act of public authority, will expose himself to the pain of banishment." The Minister of Public Worship said that the bishops were not functionaries, and that the Government had no hold on them. But the Concordat, the organic articles, the power of appealing to the Government against abuses, the articles of the Penal Code above mentioned! Have all these been replaced by the Syllabus?

PASTORAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

A "Pastoral Letter of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Province of Westminster in Provincial Council Assembled" was read on Sunday in the churches and chapels in the diocese. After referring to the "supernatural growth of the Church in England," the bishops insist upon the dangers of the present time, which are greater than those of the age of persecution. The whole atmosphere of this nineteenth century is charged with hostility to God and to His Church, to the doctrines of revelation, and even to the truths of the natural order. And this, which a century ago was confined to a higher class of over-cultivated minds, is now by the unprecedented activity of the press diffused through every class, reaching even to the skilled and unskilled working population of all countries, above all of our own. From the highest to the lowest class, unbelief has its literature and its apostles. From this state of things they deduce the necessity of a strictly Catholic education for all classes—lower, middle, and higher—and renew the warning to Catholic parents against sending their sons to the national Universities. They insist on the necessity of diocesan seminaries for youths destined to the priesthood, "for their last training in the life of inferior perfection and of separation from the world." They "specially exhort parents to remember that they can offer to the Lord no more precious gift than their sons to be His disciples. It is an exceeding honour and a signal grace to a house when a son is called to be a priest. A vocation brings a benediction into the home, and sanctifies it by a special relation to the altar and to the presence of Jesus in the Holy Sacrament." The bishops warn their people to watch over the literature admitted to their houses. "For the most part our English literature continues to be pure, and it is at least free from impiety. But there are recent books of fiction in prose and in poetry, and in works professing to be history and philosophy, which ought not to be under your roof. You are not without advisers, who can tell you the real nature of such works." After renewing the prohibition of mixed marriages, and showing the basis on which that prohibition rests, the pastoral speaks of the present position of the Church in England. "She is now seen, and heard, and known. Englishmen have now for more than forty years, that is for nearly half a century, been with us in our Divine worship; they have heard our preachers; they have seen our colleges, convents, and schools; they have laid aside suspicions, fears, and hates, in the open light of day. These old superstitions are gone to the moles and to the bats. Educated Englishmen know us better. The poor in England have no animosities against the faith of their fathers. Our people are mingled with them; they labour together and live together. They are accustomed to see with no wonder, and with some good will, our clergy and our sisters visiting the sick and the dying in the same neighbourhood, in the same hospital, and often in the same house where they dwell. They have learned that the Catholic religion is the religion of charity, and that the Catholic Church is the Church of the poor. We have heard them say more than this, but this is enough. There is at this hour spread over the breadth of England a benevolence towards the Catholic Church and the faith of our ancestors such as for three hundred years has never been. For this cause we have no alarms. If here and there violent and disappointed men attempt to rekindle old fires, or to imitate the despotism which is dooming ambitious statesmen to destroy their own works, it does not move us to fear. The world does not go back upon its path. The age of imperial religions is over. The civil powers of the world have separated themselves from God, and are making the experiment of standing by their own strength, and of ruling by their own wisdom. They have refused to learn from the Church of God that without God there is no society among men. They must learn it in the school they have chosen for themselves; that is, in the bitter experience of all who fall from God." The pastoral concludes by demanding the prayers of the faithful for the people of this land, for the Catholic Church in England, and "for the Vicar of our Lord, now bound for Christ's sake." Finally, the bishops announce that the last act of the council was "an act of consecration to the Sacred Heart of our Divine Lord."

PROVISION FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the *New York Independent*.)

The United States census can scarcely be considered light reading, yet we have found a perusal of it quite entertaining, even in this hot weather. We have been consulting its solid pages to see what it had to say about the church growth of the last few decades. The census does not undertake to give the number of communicants in the several denominations; it only gives the number of local church organisations, the number of church edifices, the number of sittings, and the cost of buildings. We suppose that the church accommodation furnished by each denomination bears a very nearly constant ratio to the number of its communicants; so that the figures of the census afford us some measure of the numerical strength of the various denominations. The population of the United States and territories increased from 1850 to 1870 about sixty-six per cent. The native population increased during the same period about fifty-seven per cent. The number of sittings in all the churches of the land increased during these two decades about fifty-two per cent., and the number of sittings in Protestant churches only forty-five per cent. It will thus be seen that the increase of church accommodation does not keep pace with the growth of population. The case is not as bad, however, as at first sight might be imagined. Fifty-six out of every one hundred of our citizens can now find seats in our churches. But it has been shown by careful investigation that not more than fifty-eight out of every hundred could possibly attend church on a given Sunday. Counting out the infants, the sick, the aged, and those who are compelled to remain at home to care for these, leaves only fifty-eight per cent. of the population as possible churchgoers. For 56 per cent. the churches of this country make provision; and we all know that those who will not go, no matter how much room is given them, amount to more than two in every hundred. There is, then, in the churches of America more than enough room for all who can possibly be induced to attend Divine service. Our church facilities are, in this comprehensive view, fully up to the needs of our population. They are not so large, relatively, as they were twenty years ago; but then they were larger than the country required. This is not saying that no more churches are needed, or what Dr. Ray Palmer and the rest of the church-builders can shut up their offices and go home. New communities are all the while being gathered, and they must be supplied with new churches. Besides, we must not forget that, while there are churches enough, they are not always where they ought to be. In the east the church accommodation is often largely in excess of the needs of the local community; but the case is reversed at the west. If we could pick up the superfluous churches which are scantily filled by quarrelling sectaries in eastern villages, and transport them to the west, we should not need to build so many new ones; but the machinery with

which to do this has not been invented. The fact that there are too many churches in some communities does not justify us in leaving other communities with too few or none at all. It is interesting to compare with these figures statistics which are furnished by a number of the English *Nonconformist*, which has just come to hand. In the twenty largest towns of England, London excepted, there is a religious accommodation in the aggregate for only thirty-nine per cent. of the population. If the rate is no better than this throughout England, it will be seen that America, under the voluntary principle, is much better provided with church-room than England, under the Establishment. Mr. Miall will doubtless find in our statistics a strong confirmation of the theory that the churches are abundantly able to take care of themselves and to provide for the community, without any help from the State.

It is said that the voluntary contributions to the Pope during the eight years from 1861 to 1868 amounted to 2,841,000*l.*

The Pope has appointed a commission under the presidency of Cardinal di Luca, which is to examine all journals and books, and to report on them to His Holiness.

Dr. Pusey, in conjunction with the Bishop of Brechin, is preparing a translation of the Abbé Gaume's "Manual for Confessers," for the use of English clergymen.

FREE CHURCH SUSTENTATION FUND.—The Free Church of Scotland's Sustentation Fund for the support of the ministry amounts, for the three months' ending 15th ult., to 27,530*l.*, being an increase as compared with the corresponding period of last year of 510*l.* Four-fifths of the increase is derivable from donations and legacies, and only one-fifth from the congregational subscriptions.

THE JEWS IN PALESTINE.—There are at present but 16,000 Jews living in Palestine. The *Jewish Times* says:—"They have no visible means of support; spend their time in idleness, praying, and Talmud reading, and foolishly pining and sighing on the ruins of the Temple—eking out a miserable existence by the charity of the Jews of Europe, America, and Australia."

THE CHURCH ASSOCIATION will hold its autumnal conference at Wolverhampton towards the close of next month. One of the subjects for discussion will be, "What steps should be taken by the clergy and laity to induce the archbishops and bishops to take decided practical action in defence of 'our national institutions for the maintenance of religion,' which they state to be imperilled by the evils of Ritualism?"

A THREAT FROM IRELAND.—The Rev. W. C. Fox, while preaching in the Jesuits' chapel at Dublin, on Sunday, stated that if the National Board reinstated over a national school a pastor who had been expelled by a bishop, all the bishops of Ireland would withdraw the thousands of Catholic children attending the national schools throughout the country, and send them to the Christian Brothers.

AN EPISCOPAL CURATE.—Dr. Temple, Bishop of Exeter, has discovered a novel as well as useful mode of spending his summer holidays. Proceeding to the isolated parish of St. Breward, in the north of Cornwall, he liberated the vicar, Dr. Martyn, for a month, and took upon himself the whole duties of the parish, performing the usual services in the church, and in the chapel-of-ease, two miles distant.

REFUSAL TO BURY.—Much excitement has been caused at Kenn, Devonshire, by the refusal of the rector, an ultra-Ritualist, named Porter, to allow the funeral service to be performed over an old parishioner, named Richard Stokes, who died suddenly a few days ago. The rector of an adjoining parish, the Rev. B. W. Savile, has laid the case before the bishop. The *Western Times* says it is reported that the outrage was perpetrated because deceased refused to go to confession!

CONVOCATION AND ROMAN CATHOLIC PATRONS.—The following passage in the report of a committee of the Upper House of Convocation on the subject of patronage of benefices given in by the Bishop of London, at the sittings of the House in the early part of July, deserves attention:—"The committee have carefully considered the recommendations of the Lower House with respect to the recommendation that the disabilities of Roman Catholic patrons be abolished, they advise that this question be not mooted. . . . Signed, J. London, Chairman." From this it appears that the Lower House of Convocation recommended that Roman Catholics should be permitted to present clergymen to benefices in our Reformed and Protestant Church, and the bishops, instead of repelling the proposition with scorn, and reproving those who brought it forward, merely advise that the question be not mooted.—*Church Association Monthly Intelligence.*

NEW MOVEMENT OF THE RITUALISTS.—We believe an announcement of a somewhat startling character will shortly be made in reference to the rectory of Liverpool. Information has reached us to the effect that the advowson has been purchased either by the English Church Union or, as is more probable, by representatives of a society lately formed in connection with that Ritualistic association "for the maintenance of the faith." The object of this society is similar to that of the Simeon Trust, by means of which the Evangelical party so successfully obtained possession of many English pulpits. The purchase of the advowson, if accomplished, will be followed by an immediate transfer of the rectory of Liverpool. We need not now enter into particulars of the arrangements by which this may be legally accomplished; but we believe it is an essential part of a plan which, if carried out, will greatly startle the parishioners of every denomination. Two clergymen have been named as likely to exchange with the Rev. A. Stewart, the present rector; but we believe the gentleman designated as the future rector of Liverpool is the Rev. William Henry Cleaver, M.A., lately curate of St. Mary Magdalene, Paddington, London.—*Liverpool Daily Post.*

ECCLESIASTICAL PROSECUTIONS.—The Bishop of Chester has given his consent to a prosecution being instituted in the Ecclesiastical Courts against the Rev. C. Parnell, incumbent of St. Margaret's, Prince's-road, Liverpool, for the Ritualistic practices pursued in his church. A short time ago the Bishop of Durham refused to license the Rev. Mr. Peake as curate of St. Oswald's Church, in Durham, unless the vicar gave a written promise that he would not require of the curate—1st, that he wear coloured stoles; 2nd, that he take part in or be present at the burning of incense; 3rd, that he turn his back on the congregation during the celebration of the Communion, except when "ordering the bread." The vicar (Dr. Dykes) has taken the opinion of the Attorney-General, Dr. Stephens, and Mr. Bowen on the subject. They are of opinion "that the Court of Queen's Bench would grant a mandamus, under the circumstances, compelling the bishop to license Mr. Peake." A telegram from Durham states that a mandamus will be moved for, and the bishop's surrogate has instructed eminent counsel to argue that a bishop is not bound to license curates whom he feels will infringe canonical law.

RITUALISM IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.—A few days ago (an Exeter correspondent writes), the rector of St. James's, Exeter, a High Churchman, died somewhat suddenly. The funeral arrangements were in keeping with the most advanced Ritualism. On the night preceding the funeral the body was taken into the church and "watched" by "sisters of mercy," the curate, and another. A large brass cross was on the coffin, candles were kept burning on the altar during the day, and other ritualistic practices were carried out. Archdeacon Freeman, Prebendary Barnes, and several local clergy took part in the service, which has caused much talk, and has attracted the more attention because in strange contrast with the elaborate character of this funeral was one which took place in a sister parish (Kenn) where the body of a poor labourer named Stokes was committed to the grave without any funeral service at all, Christian burial being refused by the rector in this case because, it is said, the man did not go to confession. Whether this really was the reason, however, will shortly be officially made known; for it appears by a published correspondence on the matter between another clergyman (Rev. B. Savile) and the bishop that the latter is investigating the affair.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE REV. W. KNIGHT.—The case of the Rev. Mr. Knight was again before the Dundee Free Church Presbytery on Wednesday. Mr. Knight made an elaborate defence, and contended that the charges against him were founded upon garbled extracts from his writings. The ground-work of the charge brought against him was, he said, that he minimised the right and privilege of prayer, because he maintained that we ought not to solicit God to change His procedure or alter his decree, or work a miracle in our own or our friends' behoof. He wished to minimise the restlessness and doubt and crude suggestions of men, in order that they might pray always in the faith that God is hearing them, and will fulfil every true desire, and only disappoint those which are foolish or capricious, or mistrustful. He wished to turn all human life into one unbroken prayer, before which irregular and selfish desires would fade away and be ashamed, would shrink out of sight and perish. Mr. Knight added that if after what he had now said in explanation of his opinion and teaching the presbytery remained dissatisfied, he could say no more, because he could not make his position clearer, and because he was physically unable to endure longer the condition of things in which he could do no useful work within the Church, and which was so harassing to his congregation. Mr. Knight was loudly applauded at the close of his defence, and the meeting was adjourned until the 22nd inst., in order that Mr. Knight's statements might be fully considered.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING preached on Wednesday at the opening of a large Roman Catholic church, built in Newcastle, at a cost of 15,000*l.*, by the Order of the Dominican Friars. At a banquet which took place in the Assembly Rooms in the afternoon the archbishop, in proposing "The Health of the Pope," said: "It may be satisfactory to you to know that the reports which have reached us by telegram within the last few days are not to be relied on. I am able to tell you that a letter which I received so lately as Monday morning assures me that the indisposition of the Pope is of no importance." Dr. Manning afterwards expressed his belief that when the pontificate of Pius IX. shall be written, "it will be found to be one of the most resplendent, one of the most majestic, one of the most fruitful, and one which has reached over the whole extent of the Church with greater power than that of any other pontiff whose name is recorded in the whole succession." Pius IX. had recreated hierarchies that were lost to the Church, and no other pontiff had ever united the bishops of the whole Church to his holy person. My last word (Dr. Manning added) is this—"I hope, and I think I may reasonably believe that the life of the Holy Father, prolonged thus long, has been prolonged for a purpose, and that he will not see his rest until he has seen the dayspring of returning peace and the triumph of the Church." Referring to certain criticisms upon him in the press, Dr. Manning said he could assure the writers that they gave him no pain. He was always in the fire and found that it broke no bones.

A WELSH BISHOP ON RITUALISM.—The Bishop of St. Asaph, preaching at the reopening of a church in his diocese on Wednesday, said they could not but lament an undue leaning in the Church of England to the usages and ritual of a Church against which their forefathers had protested with all the earnestness of agony and blood. The meretricious ornaments of a false system ill became the simple grandeur of a pure faith; for the truth received no support from the pomp and the circumstance which had proved the mainstay of the great apostasy of Rome. He asked them to compare the moral and spiritual condition of those countries in which the system of religion had longest been tried with the condition of the countries where it was not the predominant religion. His lordship also referred to the sad divisions in the great Protestant community, which, he observed, they could not view without pain and humiliation. The great body of orthodox Dissenters had not separated from the Church of England because they differed as to the fundamentals of their common faith. To this day the Dissenters accepted the substance of the creed of the Church of England, and for the most part they approved their formularies. But whether they viewed them in their relation to the Church of England or in their relation to each other, they could not but regard the divisions as spots and blemishes which they must much deplore. Their divisions induced coldness, which produced antagonism, and antagonism produced mutual jealousy; and the energy of the Christian community was wasted in mutual recriminations, which, if combined in one great holy effort for the kingdom of the Redeemer, might go far to gain the world to Christ.

RITUALISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—Ritualism is by no means confined to this country. In the United States and the mission-fields it is making its appearance. The following account is given of the services in a Baltimore Episcopal Church:—"The minister calls himself priest. Sisters are there in black garments and hoods, with white faces, gloomy and ghastly. A font of holy water stands at the door on entering; banners decorate the high altar, and candles blaze on every side. Here mass is said, or its full equivalent. Mary is recognised, and prayers to the Virgin, by her full title of Mother of God. Then begins the show, and the low chanting is heard afar off, very solemn, sepulchral, and theatrical. Then enters the procession, the audience bowing and crossing themselves; resplendent banners, and boys in white. The priests tread majestically forward, like theatrical kings, mixed with the boys, who seem rather to enjoy the fun. Then enters the principal actor, the high priest, with sad face and studied gait, moving towards the altar, where he kneels, and behind him the assistant priest prostrates himself. Then—well, enough of this mockery—this stuff is called religion. We go away partly in disgust, partly in sadness, and we ask ourselves, is this aping of Rome to reform the world? Is this the simple Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ? Why, reader, it would puzzle you even to give a list of the names of the parts of the show, the various garments, &c.; and yet we wonder that these people go over to Rome. We herald it through the press. *We* regard it as not a strange thing. The only wonder ought to be, not that some go, but that any remain; for in Protestantism they know it is mockery, and in Rome it is consistent. It is sometimes asked by people who are in the habit of attending their own churches, and have no inclination to run about, whether these Ritualistic churches are well attended. We answer yes—crowded. 'Sunday theatricals' it is called by many. People will have amusement, and Sunday is well observed in Baltimore. Theatres, &c., are closed, and hence you see the young folks moving up town to witness the performance at St. Luke's and Mount Calvary."

Religious and Denominational News.

THE COWPER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT DEREHAM.

The memorial-stone of this new place of worship was laid on Thursday last. It is to be a substitute for a small dingy chapel in Swan-lane. The new church will occupy the site on which stood the house where William Cowper, the author of "The Task," spent his last days—a poet whose works breathe much of the spirit which has animated Nonconformity. "It is," says the *Norfolk News*, in describing the event, "unnecessary to discuss here the question of whether the house of Cowper should have been rased to the ground; but we may state that the business exigencies of the town of Dereham are such that not many years would have elapsed before the house of the poet would have been desecrated, as some would think it, by its being transformed into a commercial establishment. Though the house of the poet is gone, some of its fittings, particularly those of the room where he died, have been carefully preserved, and will be used in the construction of the vestry to be attached

to the new church, which will also perpetuate the 'local habitation' of the poet by bearing his name."

Happily Thursday was fine, and there was a large concourse of persons from the neighbouring districts, including many ministers and influential laymen. The day's proceedings commenced with a cold collation, presided over by Mr. C. W. Alexander.

Among the speakers on the occasion was Mr. Henry Wright, of Kensington, who said it mattered not which way a traveller went he was sure to find that the flood of High-Churchism and Sacramentarianism was rolling on with very great force. If Nonconformists of every denomination, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists, were not able to stand to their guns and be faithful to Christ, he saw very little hope for the Evangelical religion of this country, and for its better interests. He hoped that Nonconformists in this part of England would continue to illustrate that faith for which their forefathers were so famous. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Grimwade stated that in October there would be a grand meeting in Ipswich of the representatives of the County Congregational Unions of the kingdom. The Rev. J. Hallett, Secretary of the Norfolk Congregational Union, at the request of the Chairman, stated a few facts as to the condition of Nonconformity in the county—

He was able to say that Nonconformity in Norfolk was not losing its ground. During the seventeen years he had been in Norwich seventeen Nonconformist places of worship, chapels, and mission-rooms, had been erected. The same sort of thing had been witnessed in the county. The Nonconformists of Norfolk were not rich, and while the population was sparse, hard work was experienced with the squires and parsons in every little village. With the exception of four or five towns every place was a recipient of, rather than a contributor to, the funds of the County Union. During the last seventeen years nearly 24,000*l.* had been expended upon chapel-building and chapel-improving. This expenditure had given increased accommodation for 3,000 persons. This showed that although the county was thinly populated, Nonconformists had been making substantial progress. [Mr. T. Jarrold: You are speaking of accommodation provided by Independents only?] Of course he was only speaking of the Congregational Independents and Baptists; the Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and other churches had also been making further accommodation. But while speaking on this occasion of their own body alone, he trusted that the time would come when some friendly communication would be opened up between other organisations and their own, so as to avoid the treading upon each other's toes and throwing away good money.

At three o'clock, the ceremony of laying the stone of the new church commenced. Flags floated from the scaffolding surrounding the site, which was covered by a large congregation. The proceedings commenced with the singing of a hymn, followed by a suitable prayer offered up by the Rev. P. Colborne. Appropriate passages of Scripture were then read by the Rev. W. Griffiths. Another hymn was then sung, and a second lesson, consisting of suitable passages of Scripture, was read by the Rev. G. S. Barrett. The Rev. J. Tyas, B.A., the pastor, gave an account of the history of the Church and a statement of the doctrine that will be expounded in the new building. After the singing of another hymn, a bottle containing documents and newspapers was placed on the memorial stone, which was adjusted by Mr. H. Wright, of Kensington, who had attended specially to perform this pleasing task, and who declared that it had been well and truly laid. Upon the stone is the following inscription:—"Cowper Church Memorial Stone, laid by Henry Wright, Esq., of Kensington, September 11th, 1873; Pastor, Rev. J. Tyas, B.A.; Architect, Mr. E. Boardman." "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" was then sung with much heartiness. A prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Hallett, asking for the blessing of God upon the work thus inaugurated. A brief address was then delivered by Mr. Wright, who said that the Church which would assemble in the building to be erected would be a free Church—independent of Pope or prelate, or of all external control and support. This work was not undertaken in hostility to any other Church whatsoever. They had neither principle nor prejudice which hindered them from saying, "Grace be unto all those who love Christ in sincerity." They were not, and they refused to be, bound by any laws save those which were found in the New Testament. They had no sectarian catechisms or repulsive forms. The history of their denomination during the last fifty years showed very plainly that they had grown more from within than from without. They could not say as some did, "This is your parish church, and to it you must go"; all they could do to induce people to attend their place of worship was to secure the ministry of a pious man, strong in faith, holding Evangelical doctrines, pure in conversation, and holy in life. Just as the efforts of such men were sustained by the intelligence and piety and fervour of the people would they achieve success. Another hymn having been sung, Mr. Alexander read the financial statement, from which it appeared that the site cost 1,150*l.*, and that the cost of erecting the chapel will be about 2,500*l.* It is estimated that other expenses will bring up the cost to 4,000*l.* Many ladies and gentlemen laid purses upon the stone. Their contents, including 25*l.* given by Mr. Wright, amounted to 214*l.* The new church, which will be an ornament to the town, will be in the Gothic style of architecture, and will be ornamented with a tower and spire 112 feet in height. It will contain accommodation for 600 persons.

There was a tea-meeting in the evening in the Corn Hall, at which 400 persons sat down. A large public meeting was held afterwards, under the presidency of Mr. E. Grimwade, when the Rev. G. S. Barrett, Mr. Colman, M.P., Mr. Tillett, and other gentlemen, spoke at some length.

The Rev. Donald Fraser has undertaken the charge for three months of the Sunday afternoon services in St. James's Hall, during which time the Rev. Newman Hall will be in America.

The Rev. Edward Pringle, of Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, has accepted the unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the church assembling in Hamilton-square, Birkenhead.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed Wednesday, Dec. 3, as a day of intercession in the Church of England on behalf of missions, and has invited Nonconformist Christians to join in observing the day.

CHESHAM, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. — Recognition services in connection with the settlement of the Rev. Thomas Henson, late of Harlington, as pastor of the Lower Baptist Church, were held on the 9th. The Rev. J. Harcourt, of Berkhampstead, preached in the afternoon, a social tea succeeded, and a public meeting. The Rev. William Payne presided, and kindly feeling was expressed by the Rev. G. Phillips of Little Kingshill; Mr. Hawkes, a deacon; the pastor; Mr. Harcourt; and other gentlemen. Liberal collections were made to defray the expense of Mr. Henson's removal, also to pay for the renovation of the chapel.

AIREDALE COLLEGE, BRADFORD.—On Friday evening, the 12th inst., an interesting meeting was held at Airedale College in connection with the commencement of the sessional duties of that institution. A number of friends, including many of the neighbouring ministers, were invited to take tea with the professors and students; and, after much pleasant social conversation, a devotional meeting was held in the library of the college. The Rev. Dr. Fraser presided. Prayer was offered by by the Revs. T. T. Waterman, B.A., W. Houghton, J. K. Nuttall, and Thomas Roberts. Suitable and suggestive addresses were delivered to the students by the Rev. J. Haley, of Lister Hills, "On Self-Consecration to the Work of the Ministry"; the Rev. J. B. Robertson, secretary of the Yorkshire Congregational Union, "On the Importance of a Careful Study of the Bible"; and the Rev. John Aston, of Eccleshill, "On the Spirit in which we ought to do the Work of God." The occasion was one of much delight and profit.

WARRINGTON.—On Thursday, September 4, the New Wycliffe Congregational Church was opened for Divine worship; the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., of London, preached an excellent sermon from John iv. 38. On Sunday, September 7, the pastor, the Rev. G. S. Reaney, preached morning and evening to large congregations. On Sunday, September 13, the Rev. R. M. Davies, of Oldham, preached. The collections at the several services amounted to 274*l.* 7s. 7d. The sum already given and promised towards the Church Building Fund amounts to over 7,000*l.* The church is erected after the designs of G. Wodehouse, Esq., Bolton, and is in the Byzantine style of architecture, and will seat over a thousand persons. The internal fittings are in pitch pine, the pulpit in Dantzic oak, carved in a very beautiful design by Mr. G. F. Armitage, son of W. Armitage, Esq., of Bowson. A fine organ by Foster and Andrew, of Hull, is placed at the west end of the church.

EDEN BRIDGE, KENT.—On Friday, the 13th inst., a harvest thanksgiving and public tea-meeting was held in the British schoolroom, when a goodly number assembled to congratulate the Rev. E. S. Ladbrook, B.A., and his wife, on their return from their wedding tour, and to give them a hearty welcome in their midst again. The chair was filled by L. F. Flint, Esq., of London. Interesting addresses were given, and a beautiful purse made by one of the ladies enclosing twenty-eight sovereigns was presented to the rev. gentleman as a token of esteem and Christian regard. An appropriate poem composed by a lady, a member of the church, was read and warmly applauded, having reference to a beautiful wreath of roses which was spontaneously given to the bride. On the Sunday afternoon an address was read by a senior scholar, and a presentation of five volumes of the "Biblical Museum," beautifully bound and embossed with gold letters, was made to Mr. Ladbrook by the Sunday-school children.

GAWTHORPE, NEAR WAKEFIELD.—On Saturday, September 13, the foundation-stone of a new Sunday-school in connection with Zion Chapel, in the above place, was laid by Mark Oldroyd, Esq., jun., of Dewsbury, to whom a silver trowel was presented for the performance of the ceremony. The Revs. A. A. Ramsey, of Dewsbury, and J. Forshaw, of Ossett, and T. H. Watson, Esq., of Soothill Hall, took part in the ceremony. A public tea was provided in the old schoolroom. In the evening a public meeting was held in the chapel, over which T. H. Watson, Esq., presided. Addresses were given by the Revs. H. Sturt, of Dewsbury: J. Forshaw, of Ossett; Wm. Daniell, minister of the place; and Mr. Holling, evangelist, of Soothill. Selections of sacred music were very creditably rendered by the chapel choir during the evening. The contributions of the day, including the proceeds of the tea, amounted to 42*l.* 5s. 2d. The school, including the site, will cost upwards of 1,000*l.*, towards which a little over 500*l.* has been already either obtained or promised. The congregation at Gawthorpe is composed entirely of working people, still they have within the last seven years paid off a chapel debt of more than 200*l.*, and have prospered in many other respects. The new building is greatly needed for the accommodation of the increasing number of young people and children attending the school.

EXETER.—On Thursday the handsome Congregational Church at Southernhay, Exeter, was filled to witness the induction of the Rev. W. J. Jupp, who has been chosen assistant minister to the Rev. D. Hewitt, who has held the pastorate for twenty-three years. Mr. Hewitt conducted the devotional part of the services, after which the Rev. F. E. Anthony, M.A., Classical Tutor of the Western College, Plymouth, then delivered an exposition of Congregational principles. The Rev. J. Waite, of Cardiff, then put the usual questions to the candidate, which were satisfactorily answered by Mr. Jupp. The Rev. C. Wilson then offered up the prayer. Mr. Jupp knelt before the rails, and towards the conclusion of the prayer Mr. Wilson and the Rev. M. Charlton each laid a hand on the candidate's head. The Rev. M. Charlton, principal of the Western College, Plymouth, then delivered the charge, taking as his text—2 Corinthians, ii. 14—16. The singing of the doxology concluded the service. The next event in the programme was the luncheon, which was laid in the large room of the Sunday-school premises near the old chapel in Castle-street. The Rev. D. Hewitt presided, and the several speakers spoke in high terms of Mr. Jupp, who expressed a hope that the whole service would tend to make him a better preacher and a better man. In the evening a largely-attended public meeting, presided over by Professor Charlton, was held in the chapel, when speeches of much interest were delivered, and the Rev. D. Hewitt was presented with a purse of 160 sovereigns and an illuminated address, whilst he was also handed over a silver inkstand, a blotting book, and envelope box for presentation to Mrs. Hewitt. Very kindly expressions were interchanged.

BAPTIST COLLEGE, BRISTOL.—The annual meetings of the Baptist College, Bristol, were held on Wednesday, September 3. The business meeting, which was numerously attended, began at one o'clock in Broadmead Lecture Room. E. S. Robinson, Esq., presided. The secretary—Rev. R. P. Macmaster—read the report, which spoke in gratifying terms of the last session, but stated that the number of students might with advantage be increased. The two students who had resigned on account of a serious change in their religious views had returned to their former faith after reconsideration of the points on which they had been unsettled. Three students had accepted pastorates, and two had been received for the usual probationary term. One had passed his first B.A. examination and three matriculated at London University. The preaching of the students had been in growing demand, and had met with more than ordinary acceptance. The report also referred to the great loss the college had sustained in the death of the Rev. N. Haycroft, D.D., who at the beginning of the session gave the address to the students, also to the retirement of the Rev. R. P. Macmaster. The committee recommend that in future two prizes, instead of one, be given from the Salter fund—one of 10*l.* and another of 5*l.*—to students having the highest and second highest number of marks, on the same conditions as at present. The Rev. Dr. Gotch and Mr. Bassett, LL.B., read reports of work done in their respective classes; and the treasurer read a financial statement, from which it appears that the college is in a satisfactory pecuniary position, a considerable balance remaining in hand. In moving the adoption of the report, the Rev. E. Webb said it was highly satisfactory. It was seconded by the Rev. C. Daniel. The treasurer, E. S. Robinson, Esq., was reappointed, with thanks for his past services, and the committee was reconstituted. The secretary having tendered his resignation on account of his removal to Bradford, the following resolution was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Gotch, seconded by the Rev. Richard Glover, and supported in a warm and eulogistic speech by E. S. Robinson, Esq.:—"That this meeting desires to express its thanks to the Rev. R. P. Macmaster, for the assiduous and hearty services rendered to the college during the years he has held the office of secretary, and its sincere wish that in his new field of labour he may be gladdened by a large measure of Divine success and comfort." This resolution was carried unanimously and with great cordiality. The students had previously expressed their esteem and affection by presenting Mr. Macmaster with a number of beautiful and costly volumes. The Rev. Richard Glover was appointed secretary, and the Rev. W. Norris assistant-secretary, for financial purposes, with a salary of 25*l.* a-year. The salary of the classical tutor was raised from 250*l.* to 300*l.* A resolution of the loss sustained by the death of Mr. Haycroft was very cordially adopted. Other resolutions of a business and complimentary character were passed, and the meeting, which was remarkably harmonious, closed with cordial thanks to the chairman. Subsequently a large number of friends, with the students of the college, partook of a cold collation. Mr. E. S. Robinson presided, and speeches were delivered by the Revs. Dr. Gotch, J. W. Lance, R. P. Macmaster, F. Trestrail, and other gentlemen. In the evening the Rev. J. W. Lance addressed the students and a goodly congregation in City-road Chapel.

The Danish poet, Hans Christian Andersen, has just returned to Copenhagen with recruited strength, after taking the baths in Switzerland.

Correspondence.

PRACTICAL HINTS TO PRESBYTERIANS IN IRELAND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—A sight of the *Evangelical Witness* for June arouses in me many memories of Ireland. Perhaps it is that "absence makes the heart grow fonder"; but whether or not, I feel constrained, as I look into the contents of this magazine, to make a few practical suggestions in behalf of Ireland, which the Presbyterians may very easily carry out. Before doing so, however, I cannot help remarking, that the only denominational organ in connection with the "Presbyterian Church in Ireland" is done up in a cover, at a sight of which few Irishmen outside Ulster would exclaim, "Erin go Bragh." If this cover stands entitled to be called a colour at all, it is orange, and therefore seems to say by its very appearance, "for Ulster circulation only." If the Presbyterian blue had been used the idea of stability in the old ways might have been suggested. If the more elegant Irish green—the national colour of Ireland—had been adopted one might have been reminded of the Church of St. Patrick. But taking as it is we find it has been recently enlarged, and is now edited by the Rev. Henry Osborne Hollywood; nevertheless, who knowing Ireland can help saying that a magazine to represent the Presbyterian Church ought to be four times the size? Besides, taking the state of the country into account, ought not a body like the Presbyterians to produce a magazine which would embrace as well as theology, political economy, politics, and social matters in a sense not attempted by the editor of the *Evangelical Witness*. Education, industry, the spread of truth, and the development of latent resources, all concern Irish Presbyterians as such, to an extent sufficient to call for a very different magazine to the one before me. There is no Church in the United Kingdom which possesses half such an interesting field as that occupied by the Irish Presbyterian body. But judging by the past, and taking the *Evangelical Witness* as a guide, so far as appearances go she is certainly not trading fully, if at all, with her "Lord's money." But coming to the number before me. Let us pass over Dr. Knox's notice of the General Synod of the Episcopal Church, and other papers, each simply expressive of local ideas rather than of a line of thought as likely to interest readers out of as in Ulster. There is a paper on "Not Discerning the Lord's body," by no means likely to be overlooked. Though but few general readers will care for the "Ministerial Furlough," which seems as yet to have no point except "Who's like our noble selves?" But the contribution which gives character to the number, and which awakens all my feelings, is by J. M. McClenehan, J.P. This paper is ably written. It is unobjectionable in its style. But to me its merits lie in its patriotism, its suggestiveness, and practical tone. These seem to be summed up when Mr. McClenehan says, "The history of our Church, and that of the linen trade, are commingled." Obviously, whether these words are meant to convey it or not, the Irish Presbyterian Church is at once responsible, in view of this great fact, and reprehensible if they do not carry out the suggestion it so plainly makes. It is not likely such a work as these words evidently urge upon Presbyterians can be done in a day or a year; but is there a moment to be lost, in getting about it in some way? The whole land has long been before the Irish Presbyterian Church; it is so still, in almost the same degree it has been for many years. Therefore the fact that the superior flax soils near Rathfriland have attracted Presbyterians, who are largely skilled workers in flax and linen, to that place, as Mr. McClenehan conveys, if looked at practically, means that even more attractive, if possible, are the greater part of Connaught and very large tracts of both Munster and Leinster. Having no impediment in their path—but rather tempting profits beckoning them on—is it too much to expect that these people will, as a matter of duty, engage in the development of the flax soils of the south and west? But this can only be done, as has been proved, by their going to the places where they are. This in time means the utilisation of water power, the working of peat-bogs, and the bringing of minerals to the surface. It means also the spread of light and the breaking up of darkness—a work for the Church—while it implies the shattering to pieces of the centralisation in Belfast idea, which duty devolves on the people according as each may have opportunity. Let the Church do her duty in respect to both these matters, and the linen trade will, without injuring Ulster, spread all over the land, and truth in the hearts of Presbyterians will go with it. Hitherto the several sections of that body were disunited in feeling; it is not so now. Mr. McClenehan tells us, "old prejudices even with the Covenanters are dying out." The mention of this fact proves how capable he is of dealing with the history of the linen trade, and its relation to the spread of religion—that pure Gospel as it was preached by St. Patrick—in Ireland. Probably Mr. McClenehan did not see the bearing of his generous desire that "some gentleman qualified to address a Protestant audience" would come forward and supply "a fitting sequel" to an address recently given in Rathfriland by Mr. W. Johnston, M.P. There is none so fit as himself. He knows the subject, as his article before me proves; and that is, unhappily, seldom the case with lecturers in Ireland either in her own borders or elsewhere.

It is to be hoped Mr. McClenehan will expand his able paper, or communicate the details of which obviously it is a mere outline, in some way, and probably that of a lecture, or a series, as suggested by himself, would be the best thing possible. The mention of the lecture gives occasion for a remark which, being strictly relevant to the matter in hand, I dare not shrink from making. The cause of truth in all its bearings has suffered, and so have the interests of Presbyterianism, by the reticence of the best men, both lay and cleric, and the undue loquacity of second, third, and tenth-rate persons, pitched, to their credit be it spoken, half against their desires, and much to their amazement, into the foreground. Much of the cause of the poor progress outside Ulster of Presbyterianism is to be accounted for by this fact, which intrudes itself upon the notice of every observer. The dividing of the people into parties, and of parties into sets, and of these into twos and threes, is a sore evil in Ireland, and prevails both inside and outside of Ulster, and is noticeable amongst other bodies—keeping them back in all good works—as well as the Presbyterian. But as it is of the last-named I am writing, I mention the fact to account for things otherwise inexplicable, and to lay the guilt of crippling the Church in her works of faith and labours of love at the door of those who promote these divisions. There is a large number, lay and cleric, inside and outside Ulster, of all bodies, including Presbyterians, who are above the influences which fix each one in a forced position, according as the ends of some small manœuvre may seem to dictate. This for so far is a silent though not an uninfluential body, and to give it a tongue without crushing out its nature is the desideratum of the spread of truth; and so long as it is not adopted by Presbyterians they will but very little outgrow Ulster. Judging by the tone of Mr. McClenehan's article, he is one of this—happily a large—class. Therefore, I say, on him devolves the onus of opening up fully the mine of thought he has slightly sprung by mentioning the relations, logically accidental, but providentially necessary, between the spread of Presbyterianism and the extension of the linen trade. In the mouth of this great, though reprehensible silent, party, Presbyterianism is neither that narrow and ungenial thing, nor yet that finicking greatness in trifles, much less is it a synonomy for severity against all who differ with its adherents, which some make it appear; but as expressed in the article under notice, it is that big-hearted, noble-minded formulation of the revealed truth inaugurated in Ireland by St. Patrick and kept up ever since by faithful men who have proved by their charity and their zeal their right to be regarded as true witnesses contending earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints. The cause of evangelical truth, the interests of Ireland, the condition materially as well as spiritually, of the dark corners of the south and west, unite in demanding that those who like (and including) Mr. McClenehan, see the condition of the country clearly, should neither be intimidated nor cajoled, but that they should speak out and let the world know what may be done in Connaught and Munster. Besides, there is no more fitting place than Rathfriland for the commencement of this light-revealing, life-inspiring, and hope-arousing process in respect to the linen trade and the spread of truth. Although many dissimilarities exist, yet in general there is no town in the United Kingdom like Ruthfriland, except Aberdeen. The former is small (2,000 inhabitants), the latter comparatively large. But each has produced the greatest number of men in proportion to inhabitants who have laid their mark for good on society, of any other town or city, big or little, in England, Scotland, or Ireland. The callings chosen by either Aberdonians or Rathfrilandians are rarely painting and sculpture, but outside these, and especially in the pulpit, at the bar, on the press, on "'Change," at sea, and in the army, one meets with proportionately more men of "common sense"—taking Dr. Whately's definition—born in the counties of Down, and especially within sight of the Castle Hill or Rathfriland, and of Aberdeen, and particularly in the city, than lay claim to any other part of the United Kingdom as the place of their birth. Ulstermen have made a morass into a garden in three centuries. They have held and developed the linen trade. They are readers, and what is more to their advantage, they are thinkers. They work hard and are brave and enterprising. In religious creed they cling close to Scripture, and in their lives walk most exemplary. Independence of thought, self-reliant action, and all truly manly qualities, in justice must be ascribed to the Ulstermen as a whole, and to none more generally than to those of the County of Down. But they have allowed millions of money to go to America, and thousands of men and women have been sent to carry it, which if laid out in the development of home—Connaught and Munster—resources, would have made Ireland all over what Ulster is. The narrow-minded policy of the linen lords has kept that trade in a corner, whilst had it been spread, it would have made Galway into a Liverpool, and Cork into another Glasgow. These thoughtful Ulster Presbyterians—if the cap fits other Protestants, I pray them to don it—have learnt much about the continent of Europe, and know every part of America. But, the fact is, they are as ignorant of their own land west of the Shannon and south of Dublin, as the Chinese are of the Mourne Mountains. The people of Ulster have never feared a hard day's work; but of all the people, not excepting those of whom the Shah of Persia is a specimen, in the world none have ever been so indolent, slow, quiet and easy, in fact actually lazy, as they have been in working up the latent resources, given them as "talents," which outlie the boundaries of their own small province. Their religious life has too little respected the axiom that charity begins at home; and if the Presbyterian Church continues to allow her people, having the means at their control, to neglect other parts of Ireland, she will stand amongst the sister churches of the lands, the most guilty of all in Christendom. She has a Connaught mission and a congregation here and there in Munster. But the selfish policy of the leaders amongst her people in keeping, or trying to keep—alas with a success which will prove its own Nemesis!—the linen trade in Belfast more than neutralises all the beneficence manifested in behalf of Connaught. Let the Presbyterians send their sons to grow flax, build mills and carry on the bleaching of linen, and they will at once subserve their temporal good, and accomplish a greater mission work than any at present practicable. The people in the linen trade have forgot that they owe a duty to Connaught, and that by crucifying their prejudices, and ceasing their centralisation policy, is the only way to meet it. Ministerial parity is the very essence of Presbyterianism, but a system of creating magnates and keeping them in Belfast is now the order of the day. A malaria operating against both Presbyterianism and the linen trade rages latterly in Belfast. It may seem to some that this is naturally the seat of lay and clerical talent in that body. It is supposed by others that except under the shadow of the Cave Hill linen and flax would be out of place and working the one into the other impracticable. The latter notion is too absurd to be even combated; whilst now that Dr. Cooke is gone, and Dr. Edgar is no more, the most talented men are neither in Belfast, nor in the Presbytery of that place. These facts seem ignored by the Irish Assembly but other people remark them, nevertheless.

In 1872 an American D.D. who visited the Irish Assembly had the singular good taste to say in a public meeting in London, that the members of Assembly in solemn conclave reminded him of so many persons each trying to "carve faces on walnut-shells." I had it for a moment in my heart to rise to vindicate the Irish Church from this criticism; but I remembered Connaught and Munster, and dared not open my mouth. There are other papers in this magazine each deserving of notice. But so strikingly practical and suggestive, is Mr. Clenehan's paper that I have no room even to mention them by name.

The article before me is well timed. Ireland can no longer stand still. The churches in that land cannot continue to be asleep amongst the dead. The Christians of all denominations must become more practical; and now that Ireland must be self-supporting or be cast off, it behoves her people—the Presbyterians no less than any—to act a wise and a noble part. But to be practical, so long as men who profess Christianity refuse from selfishness or prejudice, to look after their own land, as the Ulster people, in respect to the west and the south, let them not be offended, if in faithfulness they are told, that to act such a part is simply to justify a suspicion that the root of the matter is not in them.

LAMED.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTHWARK.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your paper of the 10th inst., I saw a letter from my friend Mr. Andrew Dunn, who aspires to represent the borough of Southwark at the next election. I am sorry for the sake of the *Daily News* that his letter was shut out of its pages.

I merely write a line (and I do it at the instance of no one) to assure your readers that Mr. Dunn, who is a native of Londonderry, and was for several years a respected merchant in that city, has been for more than thirty years a most consistent and ardent Liberationist. When not more than one or two sympathised with him, and it was regarded as disloyalty to God and the Queen to advocate the severance of the Church and State, Mr. Dunn braved all the odium of promoting those views, which have happily been embodied in the recent Irish Church Act. This he did not only in Londonderry; but to my knowledge, in Glasgow and London, he has held *fast* and *firm* to his principles. I hope, therefore, that Mr. Dunn will have the sympathy and support from our friends in London, which a consistent Christian Nonconformist deserves at their hands. Will you kindly give a place to this short communication, and oblige,

Dear Sir, yours very truly,

ROBERT SEWELL.

The Manse, Queen-street, Londonderry,
September 15, 1873.

Mr. Knabel, of Burton-on-Trent, writing to the *Times*, says that the comet discovered by M. Paul Henry on the 23rd ult. was distinctly visible to the naked eye on Friday morning without any telescopic aid, notwithstanding a clear bright moon.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

RENFREWSHIRE.—The polling for a successor to Lord Aberdare (Mr. Bruce) took place on Friday. No attempt was made to anticipate the result by statements of the poll. The declaration showed the following result :—

Col. Mure (Liberal)...	...	1,677
Col. Campbell (Conservative)	...	1,855
Majority for Col. Campbell	...	178

DOVER.—The nomination is expected to take place to-morrow, and the polling on the 22nd inst. There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Mr. Forbes, general manager of the Chatham and Dover Railway, on Thursday night. Alderman Finnis presided, supported by Mr. Forbes, Sir Sydney Waterlow (Lord Mayor of London), Aldermen Rees and Latham, Mr. Back, J.P., the Rev. Peter Ward, the Rev. M. Anderson, Mr. Richard Dickeson, J.P. (ex-Mayor of Dover), Colonel Thompson, the Rev. T. W. B. Briggs, Captain Sharpe, and other prominent members of the Liberal party. Mr. Forbes, who was received with prolonged cheering, explained his political creed, contending that, as the social and political progress of the country was due to Liberal reforms, the Liberal party deserved the confidence of the people. The Conservative party were afraid of argument and of facts, and the whole burden of their song was finding fault. Sir Sydney Waterlow, who was very cordially received, speaking of Mr. Forbes from a knowledge of many years, was convinced that the political interests of the borough could not be confided to better hands. It is understood that the South-Eastern Railway interest is being used in favour of Mr. Forbes, but no attempt has been made to elicit his views on ecclesiastical questions, which, it appears, are very vague. The Conservative candidate, Mr. Barnett, has been away on the continent; and to this disadvantage is to be added another, viz., that the party is not united in his support. Mr. Churchward, who once commanded the borough in the Conservative interest, has gone over to the side of Mr. Forbes. Both parties are very busy canvassing. There have been a few squabbles caused by the destruction of party placards. Mr. Barnett has now turned up, and arrived at Dover from Calais on Monday. In the evening a crowded meeting of his supporters was held in the large hall of the Maison Dieu. One of the speakers was Mr. Boord, M.P. for Greenwich, who had an enthusiastic reception.

LYMINGTON.—Mr. Cornwallis West, of Ruthin Castle, has been invited by the Liberals of Lymington to address the electors shortly, with a view to his becoming a candidate for the borough at the next general election.

HULL.—The candidature of Sir Spencer Robinson as an advanced Liberal does not make much progress. At one of the Liberal ward meetings the vote was against him, and his attack on Mr. Gladstone and the Government was denounced as unwarrantable.

THE LATE SHAFTESBURY ELECTION EXPLAINED.—"A Shaftesbury Elector" explains in the *Times* that, in the town of Shaftesbury and in the parish of Motcombe, nearly the whole property belongs to Lady Westminster, and as the votes there amount to 624, it naturally gives the owner of Motcombe House and estate an overwhelming interest. "This was so much felt that during the life of the late Lord Westminster, who was well-known as a staunch Liberal, it was considered perfectly hopeless by the Conservatives to attempt to contest the seat, and consequently a Liberal was returned without opposition for nearly thirty years. Now, however, Lady Westminster having given in her adherence to the Conservative party, the position of things is exactly reversed, and it was considered a most uphill battle to fight on the part of Mr. Seymour, who publicly declared that, except under the ballot, he would never have attempted it. That the ballot did help Mr. Seymour is undoubted, as out of the 1,150 who polled, excluding spoiled papers, he found 534 supporters, and was thus beaten only by sixty-nine in what has hitherto been considered a pocket borough. Nearly every occupant of a house on Lady Westminster's property is a tenant at will, and, therefore, entirely dependent upon the landlord or landlady for the time being. That the small tenants were conscious of this was amply shown during the contest. The moral of all this is, therefore, that the ballot in small boroughs like Shaftesbury does not prevent territorial influence from having great power, as in this case. It is perfectly well-known in the district that were Lord R. Grosvenor (the next heir) in possession of the Motcombe estates, it would be perfectly hopeless for Mr. Stanford or any other Conservative to contest the borough of Shaftesbury."

FINSBURY.—A meeting of representative men of all sections of the Liberal party in the borough of Finsbury was held on Friday night at Myddelton Hall. Captain Warner Dennis, the President of the Metropolitan Poor-Rate League, was voted to the chair, and said that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of discussing the propriety of adopting some uniform action on the part of the Liberal party in the borough at the next election. They had all seen with regret the lamentable result of the late election at Greenwich, and he hoped the Liberals of Finsbury would take care that the same thing did not occur in their borough. He would suggest the appointment of a committee to watch over and consolidate the Liberal interest in the borough. A long discussion ensued, in the course of which there appeared to be very general satisfaction with the conduct of Mr. Alderman Lusk, but that of Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens was strongly condemned by Messrs. Osborne, Galbraith, Stonelake, and Burdon, who all complained of Mr. Torrens having refused to meet his constituents at a public meeting. Messrs. West, Moore, Sansom, Boag, and others warmly defended Mr. Torrens against the attacks made upon him. Mr. Osborne then moved a resolution declaring that Mr. Torrens had forfeited the confidence of the Liberal party in Finsbury by his conduct at the school-board election, his opposition to the Nonconformist party, and his want of loyalty to the Liberal Government. Mr. Keyes seconded the resolution. Mr. Thompson protested against the resolution. It would be most unfair to pass it in the absence of any explanation from Mr. Torrens. Mr. Juke, Mr. Bartram, and others, although disapproving of many of Mr. Torrens's votes, urged the withdrawal of the resolution, a request with which Mr. Osborne ultimately complied. Mr. R. Moore then moved—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is necessary that the sitting members for the borough should, without delay, meet their constituents in public meeting to explain their past votes, and their opinions upon the future policy of the Liberal party." Mr. Thompson seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Lucraft, and carried.

BATH.—The Permissive Bill party at Bath have adopted a resolution expressing regret that none of the fourteen candidates now seeking to represent that city are willing to give the people the protection provided by the Permissive Bill, and pledging their friends not to vote for any of these candidates at the next election. An amendment, supported by Mr. Handel Cossham, "That the question of electoral action be deferred until every effort has been made to ascertain the wisest course to pursue," was defeated by a large majority.

HARTLEPOOL.—Mr. Ralph Ward-Jackson addressed the members of the West Hartlepool Conservative Working Men's Club on Friday. Whilst reserving himself for a more formal occasion to expound his political creed, he assured them that he was not yet tired of his seat, and said he hailed Conservative working men's clubs as a powerful counteractive organisation against the revolutionary spirit of the time.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.—Mr. Alfred Walton, of the London Masons' Society, has been selected by the working men and trade societies of the pottery towns forming the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent, to be the working men's candidate at the next general election.

CHESTER.—It is stated that the Liberal party in Chester have decided to ask Mr. Gladstone to become a candidate for that city at the next general election, in conjunction with Mr. Norman Grosvenor, the present Liberal member.

TRALEE.—The O'Donoghue commenced his canvass on Friday. For the first hour or so he met with no interruption, being surrounded by a number of friends, but as soon as the news of his canvass became known a hostile mob turned out and accompanied him. Their behaviour was most menacing, and a large force of police under arms acted as an escort. It is supposed that The O'Donoghue is expecting some post under the Government. On Monday there was a demonstration of Home-Rulers at Tralee, but it was spoiled by the weather.

DIRECT REPRESENTATION OF LABOUR IN PARLIAMENT.—As the result of a meeting of the committee of the Labour Representation League last week it was decided that communications should be opened with men of influence among the trades in Blackburn, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Wenlock, Whitehaven, Bolton, Hartlepool, and Salford, and other places, that where possible committees should be formed, and when deemed necessary some or any of these places should be visited, and that deputations be held in readiness to assist in this work. In boroughs where it may be decided to contest the seat or seats by labour candidates, the committee consider that local committees should be left free to choose whomsoever they may think best suited to the constituency, and if the person or persons so chosen command the confidence of the league, and have reasonable prospect of success, the council of the league should, in the opinion of the committee, then give such candidature their countenance and support. But in the event of any local committee appealing to the league to assist it in selecting a candidate, as in the Stafford case, the council should be prepared to do so without hesitation or doubt, and that for this purpose the council should be in possession of the names of men who are ready to undertake the responsibility of such a position. The committee recommended that in each of the boroughs of Merthyr-Tydvil, Gateshead, Stafford, Stoke-on-Trent, and Wigan, public meetings should be held during the winter, but that in the carrying out of this suggestion, the proposed candidates and local committees of the respective boroughs should be consulted. Upon the council determining to use its best endeavours to place a labour candidate in each of the first-named towns, the committee urged the league to lose no time in ascertaining the opinions and views of the working men who are electors in those boroughs respecting the matter. After a long discussion the report of the committee was approved subject to the assent of the council of the league, who have yet to consider it before it is in its entirety finally adopted and printed for general circulation.

THE EDUCATION ACT.

EXETER.—At the monthly meeting of the Exeter School Board on Friday, a committee was appointed to arrange a conference with the magistrates and board of guardians in order to come to a mutual understanding in regard to the working of the Education Act, as amended, in so far as it affects these three bodies, and, if possible, to adopt a common basis for their guidance in respect to the standard of efficiency of public elementary schools, it being now left by the amended Act to the magistrates to finally decide as to the efficiency or non-efficiency of elementary schools. The board are negotiating a loan of 10,500*l.* to cover the cost of the new schools, and it is calculated that the repayment of this loan, which is to extend over fifty years, and all other expenses of the school board for the next half-century, will be met by a maximum rate of 2½d. in the pound. The board have this week prosecuted several parents for not sending their children to school, and fines have been inflicted in some half-dozen instances.

PROTESTANT CHILDREN IN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.—Public attention has been frequently directed by the Protestant Alliance to the fact that numbers of Protestant children, of all denominations, are educated in Roman Catholic Schools receiving Government grants; in fact, as stated in the Parliamentary report for 1870-71, "the mixture is much larger than has been represented." The report for 1872-3 furnishes further statistics in corroboration of this fact. Her Majesty's inspector for the counties of Monmouth and part of Glamorgan states:—"On visiting the Blaenavon Roman Catholic school in March, 1872, I found that out of exactly 100 scholars on the books only twenty-five were Roman Catholics; while of the others only nineteen were Church of England, the remaining fifty-seven being children of Nonconformists."

WORKING OF THE ACT IN RURAL PARISHES.—A correspondent writes:—"Ridgehill, a village about seven miles from Bristol, contains only one school, the State-Church school, the influence of which is extremely hard upon Dissenting parents, whose children are charged one penny per week more than those connected with the Church of England; thus branding the former as something different from the others, and actually making the parents pay for acting according to the dictates of their own consciences. This spirit of bigotry is manifest also in other matters. Only a few days ago the children of 'the loyal' were treated to a tea, while the others who attend the same school by day in the week, were taught to feel their degradation by sending them about after sundry things necessary for the occasion, without being allowed to partake of the same."

BIRMINGHAM, SCHOOL BOARD.—Meetings are being held in the various wards of Birmingham, to prepare, among other things, for the school board election, which takes place in November. Mr. George Dawson, M.A., who is a member of the League, and has a seat at the present school board, in addressing a Liberal meeting on Friday evening, said that, if he were again requested to become a candidate, it was only on the secular platform that he would stand. Some other friends were anxious to read the Bible, and to him it was strange that there were so many persons who, shunning any explanation of the Bible, were yet desirous to have it read. If the majority should think fit, because of his secular opinions, not to send him to the school board, he should be exceedingly grateful. The Birmingham Liberal Association resolved at the last general meeting to run eight candidates, one of whom should be a lady. A meeting for the selection of the eight candidates takes place on the 22nd inst.

THE BIRMINGHAM RELIGIOUS EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The society which was recently started in Birmingham for the purpose of providing religious education by voluntary effort to children attending board schools is losing no time in getting to work. The committee have framed a constitution, and adopted a provisional scheme of operation. The following are the fundamental principles agreed upon:—The doctrinal instructions given by the teachers of this society shall include those truths which are held in common by the churches generally known as Evangelical. The society shall rely as as far as possible upon the agency of voluntary teachers. The society shall pay to the school board such a rent as may be agreed upon for the use of the school buildings. It shall be the object of the society to give religious instruction before or after the usual secular instruction, but within what are commonly regarded as the ordinary school hours. The leading features of the scheme are as follows:—That the society shall endeavour to obtain from the school board permission to use the school buildings during school hours upon two or more days in each week, the society providing the necessary books, maps, pictures, &c. A scheme of lessons from the Holy Scriptures will be prepared for the use of the teachers. It is also proposed to institute a preparation class for those teachers who may be willing to attend and hold periodical examinations of the schools under instruction. A considerable number of competent ladies and gentlemen have already offered their services to the society as teachers. All the Nonconformist Evangelical bodies in the town are entering heartily into the work.

WHAT IS THE EDUCATION GRIEVANCE?—This question is very forcibly and tersely answered by "A Liberal" who, in the course of a letter remonstra

ting with the *Spectator* for backing up the denominationalists, says :—

Let me tell you what is the state of things in my part of the country. The clergyman of the parish, or some small knot of self-selected gentlemen, get up a school, or find one established ready to their hands. They consent to Government inspection, and have immediately one-half of their expenses paid for them by the State. Of the remaining half, half perhaps, or nearly, is obtained by fees. The remainder, about one-quarter of the whole, represents the noble efforts of the voluntary supporters of the school. And by means of this ridiculously small outlay on their part, these gentlemen, or this one man, as the case may be, are enabled to dictate to a whole parish the character of the education to be given to the children, and to override the opinions and consciences, not only of those who, under a national system, would be ratepayers, but of the parents also, and can proselytise, subject only to an utterly ineffective conscience clause, to any extent they like. Such is the system, as I see it at work around me, and as, I believe, it is in all rural districts of the country. Is it in any way defensible? Ought it to be borne without protest by any Liberal, especially when we know what are the opinions of nine out of every ten of the clergy and squires of these days? Under this system, the children of the poor in country districts are simply being educated to believe in the grossest puerilities of ecclesiastical superstition, instead of in the truths of God, as revealed to us by science, in nature, and even in the Bible itself, when rightly understood. It is all very well, of course, to say that education ought to be religious. I partly agree with you in that, but better by far—such at least is my opinion—the purest materialism, the barest and most naked infidelity, than such doctrines as are taught under the holy sanction of religion in nine cases out of ten. But one that knows that manhood has power to shake off the shackles imposed upon the mind in youth, the present teaching in our schools is of a character to make a Liberal despair of the future of our race. And yet it is this system which permits, nay, endows this kind of teaching—of which in itself I am sure the *Spectator* approves no more than I or any other right-thinking person does—which you and your correspondents nevertheless defend, a system which not only gives error the most formidable means of defending its positions, but which also sets over us and protects in their monopoly by State aid certain altogether irresponsible individuals, and quite ignores the just rights and duties of the parishioners and the parents.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—The *Spectator*, answering the question, Is conciliation possible on the education question? says :—"The two points on which Mr. Forster's policy seems to us to be quite unassailable, and on which we do not believe that any wise Government will be found to give way, are—the refusal to separate peremptorily religious from secular teaching, and the refusal to waste the great resources and energy now spontaneously placed at the disposal of the work of education, through any policy which would alienate the managers of voluntary schools. But though these two great principles must be carefully adhered to, there would still be room, we believe, for doing something to meet the objections of men as reasonable as the Rev. R. W. Dale, whose paper in the last *Contemporary Review*, widely as we differ from many of its statements, seems to us a model of temperate discussion. It is, no doubt, true that the Church schools which receive annual grants are sometimes used, against the whole spirit of the Act, for the purposes of pure proselytism, and this not always exclusively during the hours of denominational instruction. It is also true that in many of them the course of secular teaching is by no means of the kind which we ought to desire for our public elementary schools, and that the rare visits of Her Majesty's inspectors are not adequate checks on this imperfect kind of instruction. Now for these deficiencies in the present system remedies might surely be provided without so damping the educational zeal and efforts of the various religious denominations as to render them indifferent to the continuance of their work. It is quite certain that an elected school board would know a good deal more of the educational deficiencies of the district for which it was elected, than the best inspectors can learn in one or two annual visits. They would know how, if at all, the proselytism complained of is conducted. In fact, they would know what had to be guarded against, and they best could draw up rules which would guard against it. Nor do we think that such rules, if not valid till they had received the assent of the Education Department, could give the kind of offence which would alienate the managers of well-conducted denominational schools. We believe that a system—perhaps a transition system, but still one of useful and gradual transition—between voluntary management and elective management might in this way be really attained."

A LIBERAL PAPER ON THE CONSERVATIVE REACTION.

(From the *Daily News*.)

It is a remarkable, but by no means a surprising fact, that the decline of Liberal strength in the constituencies commenced when Mr. Gladstone began to look for Parliamentary support, against his own most devoted followers, to those who had opposed him most energetically at the hustings—commenced, that is, in the year 1870. We are not now about to discuss the wisdom of the education policy of the Government, or that of the Liberals opposed to it. We merely notice the unfortunate, though only partial, return of the Premier to Lord Palmerston's system of playing off Conservative votes against those of too eager adherents. Differences between Liberals should be dealt with in the spirit of compromise. In 1870 they were settled by the Government with the aid of the Opposition, and with that policy the decline of the power of the Government began. In 1869 the Liberals had carried six seats as against three won by the Conservatives. In 1870 they won only three seats, their opponents carrying off six. In 1871 they gained only one seat, while the Conservatives again obtained six. Each of the last two years has shown a balance of gain in favour of the Conservatives. The year 1869 was a year of union and confidence for the Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone's tone was clear and high. The next year all was changed. The worst consequence which followed when Mr. Gladstone compromised with the Conservative Opposition instead of with his own extreme supporters, was not that those supporters were more or less alienated or discouraged, but that a moral and political justification had been given to Conservatism, the value and significance of which were felt throughout the country. During the last session Mr. Gladstone has publicly criticised his greatest work, and intimated that the disestablishment of the Irish Church does not give him unmingled satisfaction. It was not the first time that the Premier's words had made it doubtful what was essential and what accidental in his policy. It is this fatal uncertainty which, leaving those who fought bravely for Mr. Gladstone in 1868 ignorant of the principles acknowledged to be worth contending for, destroys the nerve of Liberal action in the constituencies. If this is so far a true, albeit a partial, explanation of the uncompensated losses of the last two years, it contains an indication of the means of recovery. Mr. Gladstone must, of course, soon speak out, when it will be seen on what basis Liberals can act together. But it is even more necessary that earnest Liberals in the constituencies should unite to uphold the only principles which can satisfactorily determine the legislation of the future, and not permit themselves to be discouraged by difficulties which cannot prove more than temporary.

Epitome of News.

On Friday the Queen left Inverlochy Castle and proceeded to Fort William. Triumphal arches spanned the road at intervals, and the town was prettily decorated. At Achnacarry Her Majesty was met by Lochiel, who escorted Her Majesty from the main road down to his steam yacht. The party then proceeded up Loch Arkaig. The evening sunshine on Achnasaul Hills induced Her Majesty to sketch them. The Freemasons of Fort William made a grand display. The whole town was illuminated, and the country round was ablaze with fireworks.

On Saturday Her Majesty paid a visit to Glencoe. The drive to the entrance of the glen is about fourteen miles from Inverlochy, and all along the route Her Majesty was received with great demonstrations of loyalty. In the glen the Queen sat and sketched for upwards of an hour. On the return journey, at Ballachulish, Mr. Alexander Cameron handed to the Queen a little silver cup filled with "the real mountain dew," which Her Majesty put to her lips and then returned to its owner. The cup has a history, for out of it Prince Charlie drank in 1746, when he was a fugitive in Lochaber after Culloden; and Prince Albert also drank out of it in 1847, when he visited Glencoe. On Sunday afternoon Her Majesty drove to Glen Nevis and spent a short time there. On both occasions the weather was delightful. Her Majesty left Inverlochy Castle for Balmoral yesterday.

The Duke of Edinburgh left London on Sunday evening by the ordinary boat train for Dover, and crossed the Channel to Calais in the special steamer Maid of Kent. Thence he will proceed to Marseilles, where Her Majesty's ship Helicon is awaiting his arrival to convey him to Russia. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* states that the Sultan has placed the Palace of Beglerbeg at the disposal of the duke during his stay at Constantinople.

The King of the Belgians left Scarborough by special train for Edinburgh, and was at Glasgow on Saturday. His Majesty visited the Cathedral and the Royal Exchange and the harbour, and after having taken luncheon at the Queen's Hotel, left Glasgow for a trip on Loch Lomond. He was well received by the people of Glasgow, who loudly cheered him. His Majesty visited Melrose and Dryburgh Abbeys and Abbotsford on Sunday, and next morning took his departure for London.

Lord Granville has gone to Balmoral in order to relieve the Marquis of Hartington as Minister in attendance on Her Majesty.

The Royal Library and Print Room at Windsor Castle are being made fireproof, as an additional safeguard against casualties, the collection of books, manuscripts, and engravings in these departments being almost priceless.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden and their children, after a few weeks' sojourn at Eastbourne and a few days' stay in London, left on Friday on their return to Germany.

The Archdeacon of the Isle of Wight has failed for 29,706*l*. His creditors had refused a composition of 4s. in the pound.

No less than nine fires are reported to have broken out in different parts of London on Friday within six hours.

Another amnesty meeting on a large scale is said to be in preparation. It is intended to charter steamers to bring to Dublin Irish residents in the large manufacturing centres of England.

In reply to a letter on behalf of the National Republican Brotherhood, in respect of the Fenian prisoners, Mr. Lowe says that their case "has been repeatedly under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, who have declined, and still decline, to deal with them differently from ordinary convicts."

Two children were drowned at Derby on Friday. They were walking along the side of the Little Eaton Canal when one fell in, and his brother, in trying to catch him, shared the same fate. Two other children of the same family had met accidental deaths—one by drowning and the other by burning.

The autumn manœuvres of the troops encamped at Cannock Chase were brought to a close on Thursday with a march-past. There are said to have been 150,000 spectators present.

A conference on the subject of the extension of University education in the West Riding was held on Friday in the Mechanics' Institute, Leeds. Delegates from Halifax and Keighley reported that these towns were prepared to adopt the proposed scheme for providing lectures and classes to be given and managed by University teachers; and it was added that Bradford, although not at present prepared to make any specific pledge, would also most likely co-operate. Leeds has already raised a guarantee fund of 400*l*., and Bradford of 200*l*. A committee was appointed to make the arrangements necessary for carrying out the scheme.

Late on Saturday night a murder was committed at Darlington by an ironworker named Charles Dawson, the victim being a young woman who had lived with him as his wife. He knocked her down with a bottle, put his foot on her throat, and finally jumped on her. He left the house, but was apprehended in the morning.

Two Yarmouth ships have been declared unseaworthy by the officer of the Board of Trade, and detained.

A fire broke out on Saturday in Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, by which the occupier, Mrs. Mary Ann Cartwright, who was a lodging-house keeper, lost her life. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of "Death from burns," but how the fire occurred there was not sufficient evidence to show.

During a severe thunderstorm at Manchester on Monday night, the lightning struck a building near the Bridgewater Viaduct Knott Mill, which is used as a store for the Post-office telegraphs. The lightning melted the gaspipe, caused the gas in the meter to explode, and set the building on fire. An alarm was soon raised, and the fire was confined to the room where it arose.

Two more deaths have occurred from typhoid fever at Wolverhampton.

In consequence of the high price of coal, it has been resolved to stop the Great Work Mines, near Breage, West Cornwall.

Prince Roland Bonaparte, grand-nephew of Napoleon I., and second cousin of the late Emperor of the French, has been entered as a pupil at the Royal Naval School, New-cross.

A garotter named Pollard, sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, and forty lashes, received the second twenty on Saturday, in Newgate. At the finish he laughed, and said he could "take as many more."

On Saturday a number of the representatives of the industrial classes of the metropolis connected with the various workmen's clubs, visited the Guildhall by invitation of the Lord Mayor and Corporation, and an address was delivered to them by Dr. Saunders, on the subject of the new City Library, and the museum connected therewith, after which they were shown over the building. In the course of his address, Dr. Saunders stated that the building and its adjuncts had cost 100,000*l*., and that the maintenance of the building and library constituted a charge of 2,000*l*. a year on the City funds.

There were great floods on Sunday on the north-east coast of Scotland. Many of the railway bridges near Forfar were injured, and the Caledonian Railway traffic was much interrupted.

The Americans are beating us out of our own iron market! The *Liverpool Daily Post* of to-day states that 100 tons of American bar iron, guaranteed equal to Staffordshire, has been sold by Jackson and Chance to W. S. and N. Caine, of Liverpool, at 11*l*. 10s., delivered in Liverpool, thus underselling the English iron market.

Shortly before noon on Monday eight men were working near a wall at the spot in Stonehouse, Plymouth, where six houses were recently burned down. A heavy gust of wind carried down a wall dividing two houses, and it came down upon the poor fellows with a fearful crash. When the rubbish was removed it was found that only one of the men was alive. The others were all taken out dead, and horribly mangled.

The annual autumn concert of the Tonic Sol-fa Association took place on Saturday in the Handel Orchestra of the Crystal Palace. The choir numbered about 3,500.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

It is reported that the Emperor of Germany will shortly visit Rome.

A body of natives have seized the schooner Cavidia in the South Seas and murdered the four men on board.

The Duke of Anhalt is willing to cede his duchy to Prussia on certain conditions, and negotiations with that object are in progress.

M. W. de Fonvielle in the *Soir* expresses the

opinion, founded on the state of the ice in the Polar seas, that the coming winter in our latitudes will be more than ordinarily severe.

Subpœnas have been served on the witnesses in the case of Marshal Bazaine, to appear at Versailles on the 6th of next month.

It is stated in a Geneva telegram that the diamonds of the late Duke of Brunswick have been valued by two of the first Geneva jewellers as scarcely worth more than 100,000*l.*

Advices from Shreveport, Louisiana, state that yellow fever is increasing in that town. 600 persons are fever-stricken, and the mortality is frightful.

Grave accounts come from Paris regarding the choleraic epidemic prevalent there. During the week ending on the 12th inst. there were 107 deaths, but the disease is now somewhat declining.

A grand religious *fête* was celebrated on Thursday at Sion, in Lorraine, when a statue of the Virgin was crowned. The Bishops of Strasburg, Belley, Verdun, and Metz, and the Archbishop of Besancon, as well as 20,000 persons, were present.

An address of sympathy from the Catholic priests in many of the States of America has been sent to the Catholic priests of the German Empire, to encourage them in their struggle with the Government.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA has dismissed Mirza Hussein Khan, his grand vizier, and has sent him as a prisoner to Koom. It is reported that the Shah has sent for Moostofi Khan, the former Minister of State.

CALIFORNIAN WHEAT.—It has been said that the wheat of California is worth more to that State than its gold. A six months' review of the wheat trade of California shows a crop, sold and unsold, valued at $24,000,000, and it is estimated that the present crop will yield 40,000,000 centals.

HOLLAND.—On Monday the King of Holland opened the session of the States-General at the Hague. His Majesty, in his speech, referred to the new works at the port of Flushing as opening cut a new highway to commerce; and on the subject of difficulties in the East, said that the blockade of Atchin would be maintained and the war carried on with energy.

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.—A telegram announces that the British war-sloop Daphne has captured, near the Seychelles Islands, a slave dhow which had been freighted with 300 slaves. Of these only fifty were found alive—scarcely alive, that is, for they were reduced to mere skeletons. The 250 had died of smallpox.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND HIS FRIENDS.—It is stated to be the determination of the leaders of the Republican party to nominate President Grant for a third time, if he will accept it; that being, in their opinion, the best method at present in view of insuring party success. The election is three years off, however, and it is impossible at this early day to forecast it.

THE AMERICAN POLAR EXPEDITION.—Some further tidings are to hand respecting the American Polar expedition. A despatch from St. John's states that the camp of the Polaris has been discovered, and manuscript records of the expedition up to about the beginning of July. A later telegram from New York adds that the Polaris had been abandoned and sunk, and that the remainder of her crew are believed to be safe.

THE ULTRAMONTANES OF VIENNA are making preparations for a demonstration against King Victor Emmanuel, the Confraternity of the Archangel Michael having published in the Ultramontane journals the *Vaterland* and *Voksfreund* an invitation to a religious service in the Dominican Church on the 20th inst. for the Papal soldiers who fell three years ago in the defence of Rome. This demonstration is generally regarded here as ridiculous, and unlike to lead to anything.

THE OCCUPATION OF KHIVA.—It is stated at St. Petersburg that the early evacuation originally intended of Khiva had, at the last accounts from the Khanate, been suddenly stopped. The Orenburg troops which were on their way back had been halted at Urgendsch, and it was reported would probably winter there. So also with the Turkestan column, detachments of which were occupying part of the right bank of the Upper Amur, with every appearance of taking up their quarters there permanently, unless special orders to the contrary should arrive from St. Petersburg.

M. THIERS.—A great demonstration was made on Monday in honour of M. Thiers at Ouchy, Lausanne. The population of Chablais had sent a deputation of 700 or 800 persons. They crossed the lake headed by the deputies Taberlet and Folliet. M. Thiers was loudly cheered, and he addressed the crowd, recommending them to be calm and have confidence. M. Thiers has, it is stated in a letter from Interlaken to the Mayor of Belfort, written to this effect:—"Having now no interest in anything but the welfare of my country, I believe I can take a cool and impartial view of the situation, and I shall persist as a deputy in the policy which I was prevented from following as President of the Republic."

DEFEAT OF GENERAL BUTLER.—The contest for the Governorship of Massachusetts has terminated in the defeat of General Butler and the re-election of Mr. Washburn. The former, who has spent some two months in a most energetic canvass, which has been a novelty even in the spicy records of American electioneering, has in the end been so decisively rejected by the Republican party that he did not go to the vote in the party convention, but left the field clear for Mr. Washburn, who was unanimously chosen as the party candidate. As the Republicans have and must continue for a long time to hold the representation of Massachusetts in their own hands, this decision settles the matter.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.—The conference of lawyers and writers on international law from Europe and America which met last week at Ghent, for the purpose of examining the question of bringing scientific action to bear upon the administration of international law, has held several sittings. The conference has constituted a permanent International Law Institute, agreed upon its statutes, and laid down the three following subjects for consideration—viz., international arbitration, the three rules laid down in the Treaty of Washington, and the conclusion of treaties for the codification of the cardinal rules of international law with respect to private property. The members of the conference before separating voted a manifesto, which is to be published, and an address of homage to the King of the Belgians, and thanking His Majesty for the hospitable reception afforded them.

A REMINISCENCE OF SLAVERY.—One of the saddest vestiges of American slavery is still vain searching for one another by the scattered remnants of families forcibly separated by cruel masters before or during the war. The following is a sample of advertisements by the thousand in newspapers which are likely to reach the missing children or those who know of their whereabouts:—

Information wanted of my son Samuel, who belonged to the Washburne estate, taken from Cleveland County, N.C., by Briggs, a slave-trader, and sold in Alabama. Also of my son Lewis, who belonged to the Washburne estate, taken from Lincoln County, N.C., by Thomas Sleid, who sold him in New Orleans. Also of my daughter Rhoda, who belonged to the Washburne estate, sold to Mr. Morris, and taken from Cleveland Country, N.C. Any information concerning the above, who are my children, will be thankfully received, through the *Zion Advocate* by their anxious mother,

RACHEL WASHBURNE, Rutherfordton, N.C.

Fully five-sixth of all the advertisements in the August number of the *Zion Church Advocate*, from which the above is taken, are of this description. —*New York Independent.*

FRENCH POLITICS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—"In Governmental circles all idea of the Monarchical fusion is abandoned. The Duc de Broglie himself regards it as chimerical. The Conservatives are now working to prolong Marshal MacMahon's term for five years, but many of them doubt whether the Assembly has the power to do so. On the other hand, the clerical journals are opposed to the prolongation of the provisional *régime* beyond the next session of the Assembly. The prolongation of Marshal MacMahon's powers in their eyes is an abominable heresy invented by the Radicals and Bonapartists, which can only end in the victory of the Revolution. The *Gazette de France* trusts that the President will not tarnish the glory of a name which has never yet been mixed up with party intrigues, by lending himself to the plan which Conservatives of weak principle seem inclined to accept. A Vienna telegram states that the Comte de Chambord continues to receive visitors from Paris, but it does not appear that he expects a very early realisation of his hopes respecting the throne of France, seeing that he has rented from the Vienna Town Council the right of hunting in the municipal forests for six years.

THE DECLINE OF JUGGERNATH.—Juggernath cut a sorry figure at his late festival at Serampore. It appears from the account given by the *Friend of India* that when he was carried forth under an umbrella and hoisted up on to his principal car, there was none of that roar of enthusiasm with which he was wont to be greeted in former years, By two o'clock the long road, hot and white with dust, was merely dotted with visitors, and the police seemed to be as numerous as the pilgrims. An hour later the crowd was rather more numerous; but the priests could not prevail on the people to give Juggernath a "shove off," although they frantically called upon those near to rescue the god from disgrace. The attention of the women in the crowd was far more directed towards two English ladies, who were watching the scene from the verandah of the police-post. The same ill-luck befell a rival car endowed by a Baboo, afterwards transported for forgery. The few who could be persuaded to tug at the old ropes broke them. Sunset, however, brought some devout rustics from the interior, and these at last dragged the original car without an accident. Year by year the attendance has been falling off, but on this occasion the contrast was very striking. The once solemn festival is fast becoming a mere tamasha; and even "elderly females," who were officially reported as alone showing enthusiasm, are fast becoming cold and careless in their religious exercises.

THE DIVORCE SUIT AGAINST BRIGHAM YOUNG.—The divorce case of Mrs. Brigham Young No. 17 has led to a conflict of jurisdiction in America, Brigham Young's demurrer having been sustained by Judge Emerson in the Salt Lake City against the jurisdiction of the Court. This judgment, it appears further, is in direct conflict with the opinion of the United States Judges M'Kean and Hawley, and virtually of the Supreme Court of the territory; but, as the case will come up again next month and in the United States District Court, before Judge M'Kean, it is expected that the decision of Judge Emerson will be set aside. This conflict of jurisdiction between the territorial or Mormon, and the United States or Gentile, courts, will eventually be carried in another appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. In the meantime Congress will meet, and it is thought probable that the President will renew his recommendation of last session for such a reconstruction of the organic law of Utah as will make the laws and authorities of the United States supreme over the territory. Had the President's urgent representations of the necessity for immediate action on this subject been properly respected at the last session, all these squabbles between the territorial and the national courts would, says the *New York Herald*, have been ended then and there. If, however, a bill for the reconstruction of the territorial government of Utah according to the President's recommendation is passed before the close of the coming winter, all the various causes and instrumentalities operating for the extinction of Mormon polygamy will be greatly strengthened.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A GENERAL AND HIS STAFF ATTACKED BY BEES.—A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from San Sebastian, relates the following incident:—"Whilst watching the progress of matters, I witnessed the defeat and rout of General Loma and his staff. But the enemy were not Royalists, although a 'queen' led them. The farmhouse against which we were standing had to be burnt down, as the inmates were said to be Carlists, like all the other people about for the matter of that; but the enemy constantly occupied it, so the order was given for its destruction before the poor inmates could remove a single thing except their live stock and clothing. Everything—three spinning-looms, looking like four-post bedsteads, with the work in them, bullock-wagons, farming implements, with the fodder in the mangers which the animals had just commenced to eat, furniture and all—was in flames. Such is war! Against the front wall was a ledge on which was a hive of bees. The warmth from the inside of the house was soon felt by the insects, and when it began to be really hot, they showed an extraordinary amount of instinct by attacking the cause of their woe—the general and staff! The latter hurriedly took to flight, vainly battling against the vindictive, and by no means insignificant enemy. The men, little prone to fun as Spaniards naturally are, could not forbear heartily laughing at the sight. Even my neutrality was no protection, for I had to bear the attack of a cluster on my neck. At last some of the men came to the front and bravely took the beehive with its contents and actually let the honey drip into their mouths, notwithstanding the danger from the bees."

PLAYING WITH NIAGARA.—Signor Henry Balleni, an Italian, astonished the visitors at Niagara Falls, on the 25th ult., by crossing the chasm on a tight rope, as Blondin did years ago, and subsequently diving from the middle of the rope into the river below—a feat which his predecessor did not attempt. "The rope, 1,500 feet in length (says an American paper), was stretched from Prospect Park, on the American side, to near the Clifton House, on the other. About four o'clock Balleni appeared on the Canadian side and began to walk out, but after a few steps returned, and ordered the cable to be tightened. When this was done, at 4.45 o'clock the start was made. At 4.54 o'clock Balleni reached the middle of the rope, where he halted to return his salutation to the tremendous applause which greeted his exploit. After resting himself for a brief period the signor again started on his tramp. This was the only stop made, and at 5.10 o'clock the perambulist, looking as pale as death, had reached the American end of his rope, he having made the trip in twenty-five minutes. After another rest of thirteen minutes, Signor Balleni again took his pole in hand, and was off to the middle of the rope to make the great leap. It took him just six minutes to arrive at the centre of the rope, and when there he at once began making preparations to jump. While thus engaged, he lost his balancing pole, which fell into the water and sank. A cord six feet long, made of rubber bands, was attached to the rope, at a point just 115 feet above the surface of the water. Balleni caught hold of one end of the elastic cord before the spectators thought he was ready to go. He descended like an arrow, and the recovering snap of the rubber was almost simultaneous with the loud splash of his fall in the water. No sooner was the splash heard than the head of the signor came peeping out of the water, and he struck out vigorously and heartily towards the boat which was there to pick him up. He was quickly hauled into the little craft, carefully wrapped up with heavy blankets, and rowed to shore."

At the Tichborne trial, which was resumed yesterday after Friday's adjournment, five Carabineers, four of whom were called at the civil trial, gave evidence in favour of the Claimant.

VALUE OF PUBLIC-HOUSE PROPERTY.—"Nemo" says in the *Times*:—"A certain public-house, not a hundred miles from the Houses of Parliament, especially frequented by the more respectable class of artisans, was some few years since in the market. The price asked and received for the lease and good will was 20,000*l.*, the returns being stated, and admitted correct by the purchaser, as 1,000*l.* a month. The annual returns, then, will be 1,000*l.* a-year more than the whole expenditure for wine, beer, and spirits of the Reform, the Carlton, and the Athenæum Clubs put together. Since the increase in the price of wages the returns of this house have greatly augmented. I should also state that there are within a radius of 150 yards from this public-house no fewer than nineteen others, all doing a good business."

AMERSHAM HALL SCHOOL.
CAVERSHAM, OXON, NEAR READING.
Head Master—Mr. WEST.
Vice-Master—Mr. ALFRED S. WEST, M.A.,
Gold Medalist of the University of London; B.A., Trin. Coll., Cam.; Fellow of University College, London.
And Seven other Masters, five of whom are resident.

The Course of Instruction is such as to fit Pupils either for the Learned Professions or for a Business career, for which the great majority are intended. Candidates were first sent up from this School to matriculate at the University of London in 1849; since that date ONE HUNDRED AND NINE have passed, of whom thirty-four took Honours. The Exhibitions for the First, Second, and Third Candidates have each been gained once, and Prizes five times since 1865. The Gilchrist Scholarship of £50 tenable for three years has been obtained SEVEN times out of nine awards, and Entrance Exhibitions at University College, London, three times. Other Scholars have been successfully prepared for entrance at Trinity College, Cambridge, for the University Local Examinations, and for the Preliminary Examinations of the Incorporated Law Society, and the Royal College of Surgeons.

The NEXT TERM will commence on TUESDAY, September 23rd.

The Payment, made in advance, for the Board and Tuition of a Pupil

Above 12 years of age, is ... ... £22 per Term.
Under 12 „ „ ... ... 18 „

Particulars may be obtained on application to the Head Master.

BATH HOUSE SCHOOL, CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE.
Principal—Mr. PHILIP STEWART, M.C.P.,
for many years of Palmer House, Holloway, London. Assisted by duly qualified Masters. Bath House, with detached schoolroom and spacious playground, is situated in the healthiest part of the town.

Pupils are regularly prepared for the University Examinations.

The NEXT TERM commences on MONDAY, the 15th inst.
Prospectuses to Parents on application to the Principal.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line . . . . . A Shilling.
Each additional Line . . . Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

LEADER PAGE.—An extra charge of 2s. 6d. for every ten lines or under.

	s.	d.
For Situations Wanted, five lines . . .	2	0
„ Wanting Servants, &c.	2	0

A Liberal Reduction made on a Series for Educational and all other Advertisements.

*** As the Organ of a great and growing movement, the principal Weekly Journal among Dissenters, and a first-class Family Newspaper, the *Nonconformist* has become a very desirable medium for Advertisers. Since the beginning of 1872 there has been a large increase of Annual Subscribers as well as in the general circulation.

THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE NONCONFORMIST is supplied, post free, at the reduced price of

ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM,

to all subscribers who order the paper direct from this office and are willing to pay the amount in one sum in advance.

Those subscribers who prefer to remit half-yearly or quarterly will be supplied with the paper on the same terms as heretofore.

The half-yearly subscription is 12s.; quarterly, 6s.

Published by WILLIAM ROBERT WILLCOX (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

The Nonconformist.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1873.

SUMMARY.

THE county of Renfrewshire has gone against the Government, having returned Colonel Campbell, a Conservative, as the successor of Lord Aberdare by a majority of 178 over his Liberal antagonist. Between the two candidates there was little to choose. The difference in their respective creeds was almost imperceptible. The election may be said to have turned on the question whether Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Disraeli was more deserving of confidence, and the vote was given in favour of the latter. The truth seems to be that Colonel Mure's views were not Liberal enough to excite any enthusiasm on his behalf. This is the twenty-eighth seat won by the Opposition since the general election of 1868. As they have lost seven seats in the interval, they can boast of a net gain of twenty-one, which will count as forty-two votes on a division. The reaction began to set in decidedly in their favour, as the *Daily News* points out, when the Government adopted the policy on the education question of looking to the Opposition to vote down their own friends. The tide of popularity is ebbing fast from the Liberal party, and the Conservatives being, as the *Economist* remarks, "the residuary legatee of all exhausted agitations," are now reaping the advantage. In a few months we shall see if there is likely to be a return of the tide.

There are manifest signs of the increase of a conviction among moderate Liberals that the Education Act of 1870 is not so perfect a measure as they have been in the habit of proclaiming. It is now seen that its opponents, so far from being "sectarian" in their objects, are the consistent advocates of a national system emancipated from clerical control; and this has become more obvious now that the aims of the "National Society for educating the people in the principles of the Established Church," and of its Ritualist allies, are more fully understood. One of the marks of the change referred to is the altered tone of the *Spectator*, which has become rather the apologist of the present system as one of "transition" than its zealous champion, and which carefully avoids grappling with the objections to the plan now in operation, so felicitously stated in its columns by "A Liberal." We have yet to see whether the Government are disposed to modify a policy which is creating a supplementary Church Establishment in our small parishes, to train the population "to believe in the grossest puerilities of ecclesiastical superstition, instead of in the truths of God, as revealed to us by science, in nature, and even in the Bible itself, when rightly understood."

Yesterday morning the last German soldier crossed the frontier, and the soil of France is now free from the foreigner. A demand made at the last moment by the German authorities of 40,000*l.* extra for special postal service was paid under pressure by the financial officials at Verdun. Happily this act was not known to the French population, who showed great restraint on the day of the German exodus, for which they made up by indulging in transports of joy when General Manteuffel and his troops had left the town. The French Government have done their utmost to prevent general manifestations of rejoicing at the departure of the Germans. If, as is alleged, the entire French people are burning to revenge their humiliation and to recover their lost provinces, there is little chance that President MacMahon will have to make way for Henry V.

The King of Italy has started on his journey to Vienna and Berlin. The eager enthusiasm of his subjects in the cities and towns through which he has passed show how strongly the treasonable language of the clerical journals and the attacks of the French bishop are resented. Victor Emmanuel goes to the Prussian capital backed by the good wishes of the nation that his relations with Germany may be drawn closer, and may strengthen his hands in resisting the Ultramontane conspiracy, which is openly advocated on Italian soil. France is learning too late that the restoration of the Pope-King and a policy of revenge towards Germany are incompatible objects.

Senor Castelar is showing that he can be a man of action as well as words. Placing unbounded faith in his patriotism, the Cortes have conferred on him absolute powers, and authorised the entire restoration of the military code in the interests of discipline. The levy of soldiers has already brought a large force into the field, and General Moriones has been sent to the northern provinces to take the command of the operations against the Carlists, while General Concha has been appointed commander-in-chief. As soon as an adequate artillery force can be got together, the siege of Cartagena will commence in earnest. At present the Intransigentes are almost unchecked, but their leaders are apparently prepared to come to terms when hard driven.

Although many of our daily papers have delivered funeral orations over the decease of the movement for international arbitration, there are many signs that they have been premature. A number of eminent men in Italy, including Count Sclopis, ex-Ministers, eminent jurists, and deputies, have sent an address to Mr. Richard, M.P., expressing gratification that the principle which he represents has met with so favourable a reception in the House of Commons, at the progress which it is daily making, and avowing their great interest in a movement which promises to substitute reason for force and promote progress and liberty. It is remarkable that this letter should be published in the Roman official *Gazette*. Motions analagous to that of the hon. member for Merthyr will probably before long be introduced into the Parliaments of Italy, Holland, Belgium, and Sweden as well as the American Congress. All this will help to ripen opinion in favour of international arbitration instead of war. Mr. Richard must feel greatly encouraged by these spontaneous manifestations of foreign sympathy and co-operation. It is the first step to ultimate triumph. "If" as the *Herald of Peace* says, "the people unite in calm, earnest remonstrance against the present system, expressed through the legal and constitutional organs of the popular will, namely, the representative assemblies of their countries, they cannot fail, ultimately, of achieving success."

The Old Catholics of Switzerland and Germany have been holding their annual congress at Constance, and it was attended by a large number of delegates. They have now a spiritual leader in the person of Bishop Reinkens, for whose official recognition by the Berlin Government his friends are weakly and inconsistently looking. The Congress got through much business, having passed a synodal and parochial order, providing laws and rules, and giving real substance and cohesion to the new community. The new organisation will have a representative constitution, in which—for the first time in Church history—the laity will have the preponderance. The movement can now boast of some 50,000 followers in Central Europe. This is not very rapid progress, but the new reformers have made the mistake of trusting more to the support of Governments than to the goodness of their cause and the earnest zeal of their friends.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

THE departure of Sir Garnet Wolseley and his staff on Friday last, for the western coast of Africa, and the scraps of information published in the daily papers respecting the preparations made at home for providing a sufficient military force to give effect to the object of his expedition, have brought with some distinctness under the notice of the British public, the fact that we either have drifted, or are drifting, into one of those "little wars," in which an immense expenditure of money, if not of life, becomes a certainty, and from which no good whatever is expected to be derived. We had hoped that the Abyssinian Expedition, which cost the country, first and last, close upon nine million of pounds sterling, might have proved to be the last of these costly affairs. Such, however, is not the case. We are about to take upon ourselves the duty of impressing upon the King of the Ashantees a becoming sense of the overwhelming weight of British power. Why we are about to do so does not very satisfactorily appear. Some mystery still hangs over the origin of the present quarrel. We should not feel justified, without some fuller information as to the facts of the case, in imputing it to the boisterous and high-handed manner which our colonial governors are but too prone to adopt towards the semi-civilised people who surround the settlements over which they bear sway. There seems, however, to be some ground for supposing that the Ashantees are not altogether without grievances to be redressed, and that the Fantees, who, for some inscrutable reason, we have taken under our protectorate, relying, no doubt, upon the support we can give them, have provoked by unneighbourly practices the irruption into their territory of the army, or, perhaps we may more correctly say, the congregation of fighting men, which owns allegiance to the Ashantee Sovereign.

We confess we should like to understand the principle upon which our Foreign Office—or, we suppose in the present instance, our Colonial Office—interprets the responsibility of the British Government for the policy pursued and the acts done by local Governors in reference to neighbouring independent native communities. Ever and anon we find ourselves involved in hostilities with barbarian or semi-barbarian tribes without the faintest previous knowledge of the causes that have operated to place us in such a predicament. All we can do under such circumstances amounts to no more than shutting the stable door after the steed has been stolen. No warning is given us; no opportunity for healing the first breach through which multitudes of warriors rush down upon us with demands that cannot be justified, and menaces that cannot be endured. Are we bound in honour to accept the responsibility of whatever blunders, in word and deed, the representatives of British power in our foreign possessions may wrong-headedly or impulsively say or perform? Does our Government at home recognise it as an obligation binding upon it to endorse all the petty follies and ambitious aggressions of its nominees to rule beyond the seas? Must we, or ought we, to take up every quarrel which these men, with so little foresight of the disastrous results it may entail upon the country, see fit to make for us? It may be that the collision which seems to be impending, and the first shock of which we have already felt, was unavoidable. But, at any rate, there would appear to be no sufficient reason why the people of the United Kingdom should be hurried into the midst of a costly war before receiving such items of information as would admit of their pronouncing judgment beforehand on the policy of undertaking it.

We are afraid that, whatever may be the general opinion of the trading community in this country, that of the services has not yet ceased to regard the advancement of trade by

the instrumentality of the sword as a wise plan. To carve for ourselves a new outlet for the disposal of our merchandise, is not, we apprehend, a policy wholly discarded by what we may call the secondary chiefs of our various departments, or of those military men who, mainly through their influence, are appointed to govern our smaller outlying dependencies; and yet, apart altogether from considerations of humanity this method of enlarging the area of British trade is far more expensive than the trade itself is worth, and too frequently creates new difficulties where it seeks to remove old obstructions. No doubt, now that the slave-trade on the Western Coast of Africa has been suppressed, it is a fair object of desire, both for the barbarous tribes of that region of Africa, and for ourselves, to encourage and increase, to the utmost possible extent, legitimate commercial enterprise. But such enterprise presupposes the exclusive use of those means which will benefit both parties to it. Our "little wars," when entered upon with a view to trade, have not unfrequently entailed upon us enormous expense, and, sometimes, serious disasters, and by exciting the vindictive temper of those against whom we have directed them, have raised up obstacles to free and confidential intercourse which for many years together have largely restricted, if not wholly defeated, the end we have in view.

We can hardly suspect a Cabinet of which Mr. Gladstone is at once the Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of which Mr. Bright is a member, of sending out Sir Garnet Wolseley to carry into effect the truculent views which have been recently broached respecting the best mode of dealing with the present Ashantee difficulty. The *Times* which, happily, has set its face against the war, has intimated, as though on authority, that "it would be a great mistake to suppose that Sir Garnet sails irrevocably determined upon bringing our dispute with the King of Ashantee to the arbitrament of arms," and that "the first step will be to offer him peace on honourable conditions." "We are quite sure," says that journal, "that nothing will be neglected to maintain or to make an honourable peace, or, if fighting becomes necessary, to carry the war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion." So far, good. But the British public will, we trust, insist upon a searching inquiry into the proceedings on the Gold Coast which have necessitated this expedition. A large sum will have to be paid for the preparatory means intended to support Sir Garnet. Even in the event of a pacific termination of the dispute, the taxpayers at home will be called upon to defray that expense; and it is to be hoped that the House of Commons will do its duty in eliciting from Her Majesty's Ministers a clear explanation of the causes, direct and indirect, proximate and remote, which have brought about the present embroilment, and of the general principles which have guided them in dealing with those circumstances in the manner in which they propose to do.

THE HARVEST.

THE broken and inclement weather which usually marks the close of October has prevailed before the close of the summer, and a considerable part of the harvest has been secured under circumstances of difficulty, while perhaps one-third of the year's crops is still outstanding. The sudden change from bright sunshine to rainy weather, which took place about the middle of August, has been disastrous to the grain crops of the North of England and of Scotland, and we have to lay our account to a very deficient harvest, of inferior quality, and badly got in.

Precise information on this subject of national importance is unfortunately wanting. The returns of the area of land under cultivation obtained by the Government, would be of service in June, but are of small value to corn merchants and others when brought out, as is usually the case, in the autumn. For such estimates as can be formed of the produce of the year, we are dependent on trade circulars and the observations of land-agents. One of these gentlemen, Mr. Thos. C. Scott, gives the latest view of the subject, and it is a very discouraging one. We are now witnessing the third of a series of deficient harvests. Instead of forty bushels an acre, thirty only have been obtained; and in other cases, where thirty bushels were expected, the yield is only twenty-two—this serious deficiency being the result of premature ripening, yellow fungus, parasites, and low temperature and rain. Although we have imported during the year no less than 12,634,423 quarters of wheat—by far the largest on record—more will probably be required for 1873-4; for "about one-third of our wheat crop and a great deal of barley, oats, and beans are still at the mercy of the elements, much of the wheat sprouted, and much of the barley discoloured and rendered unfit for malting." The extra importation required, Mr. Scott sets down at nearly 900,000 quarters.

This serious deficiency in cereals is, to some extent, mitigated by the abundance of the potato crop, but if the *Mark Lane Express* is to be credited, the rotting of that important article of food is already wide-spread and rapid owing to the moist temperature. The green crops, though generally satisfactory, will not go far to make good the losses arising from a bad wheat crop, and on the whole we seem to be worse off in our food prospects than at this time last year.

Free trade will happily prevent any disastrous effects from a deficient harvest, though the upward tendency of prices in Mark Lane is a sign that bread will be higher than the average price during the coming winter. We can happily draw upon the prolific harvest of California, and the surplus wheat of Australia. But this year we have unexpected competitors in the grain-markets. France will require large importations, and the harvest of Hungary, the fertile plains of which have so often supplied our needs, has been a woeful failure. But free trade cannot obviate the consequences of diminished production at home. It will be a bad year for our agricultural population. Their losses and straitened means will in due course tell upon all our other industries. There will be less demand for manufactured goods, which will lead to a considerable restriction of trade.

The advice given Mr. Scott is, with these untoward prospects before us, not uncalled for. He says:—"The present deficient corn crops, dear labour, dear meat, and now dear corn, combined with dear coal and dear iron, cannot but have a serious effect upon real property and commercial prosperity; and it therefore appears time that landowners were more fully developing their estates, and public and private financiers and capitalists setting their houses in order." Trying times are probably at hand, for which we must all be prepared. The recent Board of Trade returns show that the industry of the country has received a serious check, and many facts that turn up indicate the difficulty of maintaining our position in the markets of the world—the United States, for instance, supplanting us in the cheap production of iron. At present the national revenue has scarcely felt the reaction. We can only hope that our new Chancellor of the Exchequer will not next April be obliged to deplore a falling revenue, and to apologise for his inability to carry out a financial policy which would result in a diminution of the public burdens.

A BRADFORD HOLIDAY.

ON Tuesday of last week Bradford gave itself up, heart and soul, to a holiday, and all those who were there will, we believe, say that such a holiday there never before had been in the history of the town. The occasion was the opening of the new Town Hall—a building which, for elegance and usefulness, has scarcely its equal in the kingdom. That was to have been the ceremony of the day; but it occurred to some one that, not only the few who alone could, under ordinary circumstances, take an active part in the "opening" should do so, but that the whole town should be invited to join. So a procession of trades was organised, and the result was a sight the parallel of which has never been seen in England. When Yorkshiremen undertake to do anything, they do it with a vigour and an energy which are rather difficult to equal, and everybody knows, or should know, that Bradford is the very cream of Yorkshire. All that was done, therefore, last Tuesday must be left to the imagination of those who did not see it, and when they have imagined their best they will have left not a little unrealised.

The sight which presented itself had a moral grandeur in it which must have struck the most superficial of observers. Nearly all the trades in the town—some fifty in number—were represented by members and by emblems. The whole was a grand representation of industry, and of all the moral forces by which successful industry is ever accomplished—self-control, self-denial, self-devotion. The wool-staplers had, as was fit, the honour of leading the procession, for to the woollen industries Bradford owes its prosperity. Here the "golden fleece" found place, and to Bishop Blaize was paid high honour, whether deserved or undeserved we will not take upon ourselves to say. The wool-combers and their trophies, suggestive as well as picturesque, followed. Then passed the spinners and their yarns; and after these the weavers with their looms and their cloths, the good ship Argo, with Jason and Medea and another golden fleece, bringing up the rear. Space would fail to characterise each trade and its representation: how skilfully and tastefully the dyers exhibited the results of their art; how effectively the merchants represented the extent of their trades; how the printers—letter-press and others—showed that they could work and take holiday together, for they printed as they went along; how the butchers, the weavers, the ironfounders, the teachers, and even the lamplighters, all united to produce this great show, and more than the show. Those who saw could not but reflect upon the ingenuity, the invention, the taste, and the work, the results of which were thus, in moving pageant, set before them.

The externals of this holiday were rare, and, unhappily, some of its chief uses, and especially its chief use, are a great deal too rare. The first is, giving open honour to whom honour is due. As a nation, we are a great deal too reticent in our expression of feeling, and more particularly in our expression of grateful feeling. People may, in the long run, count upon it,—it is sometimes given in a manner so overpowering as to stir the deepest emotions; but a great deal of good and honourable service goes unrecognised and unthanked. That, we think, is the case, nearly always, with those who manage the corporate matters of borough councils, &c. These people get a good deal more unfriendly than friendly criticism, or, to use the homely expression, "a great many more kicks than ha'pence." Somebody is sure to blame whatever they may do, and the best actions are often attributed to the very worst motives. The Mayor of Bradford has been a public servant whose time and money have long and often been at the service of his neighbours; the corporation have served the town well and faithfully, getting nothing in return but the gratification arising from the discharge of duty; but we daresay that both the mayor and the corporation have not been obliged too often to hide the blushes that come from honest and outspoken praise. But the proper opportunity has only to arise, and it is at once seen what feeling of gratitude and respect there is in the hearts of the multitude, and how glad they are to say what they think and feel. Such an occasion was that of last Tuesday, and where honour was given to whom honour was due, and it is to be questioned which party most felt the goodness of the act.

Then, how much benefit comes from forgetting, for one day, the strain of work and of money-making! How the heart springs up when the pressure of business is withdrawn from it! On a great holiday we stand, as it were, in an atmosphere of gladness, cheerfulness, and benevolence. Party feelings are sunk; old animosities are buried; if we have had hard thoughts of our rivals or opponents, we push them back into oblivion, and spontaneously greet old enemies as friends and neighbours. We are not, for to-day, Churchmen or Dissenters, Liberals, Tories, or Radicals; we are fellow-townsmen, bound together by a common interest, and by innumerable acts of thoughtfulness, kindness, charity, and devotion done each to other and to all.

These are the "morals" of the Bradford holiday, and the citizens of every town may quicken amongst themselves the same thoughts and feelings. Our best wish for them all is that they may, as nearly as they can, resemble Bradford!

NOTES ON BELGIUM.

(From a Correspondent.)

II.

Belgium is the most densely-populated country in Europe. Naturally we may expect in it, then, an immense amount of misery and poverty, which, however, rarely become obtrusive and disgusting and impertinent as in England. One-fifth of the population are inscribed on the lists of poor relief. There is also an immense amount of private charity.

According to the last census—that of 1869—Belgium contained, on a superficies of 2,945,156 hectares, 2,560 communes, with a population of 4,529,560 souls, of whom the males were—unmarried, 1,489,459; married, 692,123; widowers, 90,204. And the females were—unmarried, 403,447; married, 689,883; widows, 161,444: of these, in general, however, it is needless for my purpose to say any more. The working classes, according to the last census, are thus divided:—

Agricultural labourers	1,232,828
Provision trade hands	26,595
Clothiers, outfitters	164,180
Masons, bricklayers	154,334
Furniturer manufacturers	13,924
Manufacturing	448,936
Wines and minerals	172,678
Other callings	22,615
Total	2,236,090

As was to be expected, the workmen who live in towns are worse lodged than those who live in the country. In the latter the house is generally healthy, and cleanly and well kept. As to dress, the female members are no exception to the general rule, which holds good of all the daughters of Eve, that they like to make themselves as attractive to the other sex as possible; and it is truly astonishing to note the change which comes over the woman you saw working in the fields yesterday and to-day on her way to the village fair or the church. The generality of men wear the blouse week-days and holidays alike, and stick a cap on their heads as did their fathers before them, *in secula seculorum*. Their diet consists chiefly of coffee, adulterated—or improved, for that is a mere matter of opinion—with chicory, and soup; meat, of course, is seldom seen. I well remember meeting one Sunday with three respectable miners from Merthyr who had been sent to Charleroi. They were well paid. They liked the people. But it was clear no power on earth would tempt them to stop there a moment after the time for which they had agreed had expired. They had left wives and children and friends behind them in the smoky valleys of Wales. Of course they wanted to be back amongst their own people, to hear once more the melodious murmurs of the Taff and the golden echoes of that guttural tongue heard in the days of man's innocence in the garden of Eden. Of course that was what was in their minds; but what they did say was that they wanted their native joints, that soup was an abomination to them, that life for them had no charms minus the expensive and and ill-cooked food of "home, sweet home."

In the manufacturing districts drink and gambling make great havoc. Prostitution, also, with its attendant evils, abounds. In cases of illness, medical attendance is always available for hands employed in large manufactories where benefit clubs are established. Wages, neither in town nor country, are so high as in England; but then I think it will be found that a franc goes as far as a shilling in England. Tobacco, the workman's luxury, is cheap as dirt, and as to drink, that is reasonable enough. "An Antwerp artisan," writes Consul Grattan, "leaving home with half-a-franc in his pocket, I am told, can purchase four pints of beer during the day. An English operative with a shilling can only buy three." Of course this is a mistake. Valuable papers issued under Governmental authority by heads of departments are always full of blunders; but the fact remains that the enlightened artisan who wishes to indulge his aristocratic tastes by becoming as drunk as a lord, can do so at less expense in Belgium than in England.

As to education, Belgium stands thirteenth in the list of European States. In 1867 35 per cent. of the militia could neither read nor write. This number has since diminished to 27 per cent.; but the militia comprises all classes. In Belgium, as elsewhere, the schools of some kind or other are more abundant than the scholars; and there, as well as here, it is necessarily felt that compulsory instruction must be more than ever considered as the indispensable corollary of all social improvement. There were, in 1866, 601 different establishments for teaching trades, some supported by the communes; others, private, all free. The census of 1866 gives us the primary schools:—

1. Boys.—Lay instructors	4,700
Do. Religious instructors	520
2. Girls.—Lay and religious instructors	1,792
Teachers	3,380
Total	10,392

The returns of such communal and adopted schools as are under Government inspection comprise—scholars taught gratuitously, 304,276; ditto on payment, 147,368. The infant schools of various kinds comprised 564 female teachers and 50,881 children. There were besides, 1,247 schools for adults, having 49,194 free scholars and 4,045 paying ones. In spite of the impulse given to education, out of 750,000 children of the age of from seven to fourteen, more than 160,000 are still at this moment deprived of all instruction, and do not frequent the schools.

In many districts the workman is his own landlord. In the provinces of Liège and Namur, and especially in that of Luxemburg, several communes possess woods and lands which enable them to give to each household a portion of fuel and in many cases a small plot of land. Also many workmen rent from the farmers a piece of ground, so that they are able to cultivate it in their leisure hours, and get a few potatoes or other vegetables. Besides this, nearly three-fifths of the agricultural labourers possess a kind of shanty. Many, also, are the happy owners of a pig. In the busy winter evenings the wife prepares hemp and flax, or knits.

Mr. Pakenham gives us but a poor account of the moral state of the Belgian workman, especially in the coal districts. Very often, he tells, far from working for the benefit of their employer they deliberately tread under foot and waste their best products. They rejoice at the wrong that is done, and the loss that ensues, and they do not see that all the time they are acting against their own interest. There are,—and this passage is especially worth the attention of Christians as well as of those who maintain Christianity is all a sham, and that the workman will never be what he ought to be till it is abolished—"there are, nevertheless, in many communes of the arrondissements of Mons, Charleroi, and Liège, evangelical congregations under the patronage of the Belgian Evangelical Society, composed in great part of the workers of the coal mines. These workmen serve as models, most of them knowing how to read, many of them to write; they are honest, laborious, and economical, and find means by dint of order and economy to dress themselves in cloth, and to maintain themselves properly and becomingly. They gain by this in all ways, and their employers almost more than they." "In some trades the Belgian artist," says Colonel Grattan, "has acquired a well-merited reputation." Decorative painting, imitations of ancient oak, furniture, lace-making, the manufacture of boots and shoes may be cited as very cheap, and superior in regard to the English work." I have seen on the quays of Antwerp iron girders for the London market, and the Seraing locomotive engines actually run, occasionally, on English railways.

In Belgium, questions between masters and men are generally settled by Conseils des Prudhommes, composed of at least six and at most of sixteen members chosen half from amongst employers and half from working men. As soon as the tribunal has been duly appointed and formed, a committee of conciliation, as it is termed, consisting of two members, one an employer, the other an artisan, is elected, who meet at least once in every week, and whose duty it is to endeavour to effect an amicable arrangement between the parties whenever a dispute is brought before them. Should they fail, in this the case is sent up to the council, where a renewed attempt at reconciliation is made previous to the case being tried. Every workman has his *livret*. In Belgium the provincial council fix or attempt to fix the rate of wages. Provident institutions of various kinds for the benefit of the working classes are very numerous. The amusement of all the men consists chiefly in the nightly resort to the restaurant.

One thing to be specially noted as worthy of admiration, if not of imitation, is the establishment of an order of workman decorations. The idea came into operation in 1847, as a special mode of rewarding skilful and meritorious artisans. By a subsequent decree it is enlarged or as to embrace persons employed in agricultural pursuits and the fisheries. The order is divided into two classes, the first limited to 500, second to 1,200 persons. Those who obtained the honourable distinction are entitled to wear the decoration, attached by a tricolor ribbon, the national colours, on the left breast. It consists of an oblong badge of elegant workmanship, of gold for the first class and silver for the second, relieved by a border of blue enamel, and surmounted by a crown. It is accompanied by an artistically engraved diploma setting forth the name, occupations, and qualification of tho recipient, the same being usually framed and being in a conspicuous place in the dwelling. These decorations are greatly prized by working-men, and are beneficial in stimulating them and in keeping them on good terms with their masters, who have a good deal to do in the way of recommending them. Provident institutions of various kinds exist pretty much the same as in England. In some parts of Belgium there are schools for apprentices, these are found principally in the West Flanders. There are at present eighty-seven of there institutions within 1,528 looms in full activity, giving instruction to 1,857 apprentices. Since 1858, 27,353 workmen have left the school-workshops, fully instructed on the best mode of weaving, and well supplied with tools, the cost of which was deducted out of their earnings. The official reports show that not only have these schools done much to improve the morals of parents and children, but that they have occasioned an almost utter disappearance of vagrancy and mendicity from the districts in which they are situated.

Yet there is much room for improvement. One-fifth of the population are inscribed on the lists of of poor relief; nor can one wonder that this is so when, according to calculations which have not been contradicted, there are about 100,000 licensed public-houses in Belgium for the supply of less than 5,000,000 of inhabitants—being almost one public-house to every fifty inhabitants. But after all the workman often saves money. He may wear wooden shoes, he may sport a blue blouse, he always wears a cap, but he has a spare suit for Sundays and holidays, when he looks eminently respectable; and he drinks a great deal of nasty beer, and smokes atrocious tobacco, and talks in very loud tones when he is enjoying himself, but he is a good-natured fellow in the main, and rarely resorts to violence. Even when he is drunk, as he often is, he is rarely disorderly. Just now he is a special object of attraction to the Roman Catholic party, who dread his International sympathies, and have formed for his special benefit the Catholic International Workmen's Association, which, however, the workmen, as a rule, refuse to join or support. As workmen, perhaps the men of Liège are the best, but the bricklayers and the stonemasons and the wood-carvers of Brussels deserve high praise.

M. Henri Taine is engaged on an elaborate History of the French Revolution, which will be mainly founded on an examination of State papers and other contemporary documents which have not been published.

THE FREE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGICAL SCIENCE, PARIS.

[We have received a copy of a circular, of which the subjoined is a translation, referring to a new institution to be shortly opened in the students' quarter in Paris. As we have no doubt it will interest the many friends and well-wishers of Dr. Pressensé and his colleagues in this country, we have great pleasure in giving it insertion in our columns:—]

We wish to make known to all the friends of religious thought the foundation in Paris, in the students' quarter, of a free school of theological sciences.

To define at once its character and spirit, we may say in the terms adopted by the *Revue Théologique*, that "we take our stand on the ground of a positive faith in Revelation, as derived from the entire testimony of the apostles."

In order to give a clear idea of our object, we cannot do better than refer to that which was undertaken two years ago in another department—we refer to the Free School of Political Sciences. Thoughtful and learned men considered that in addition to the courses given by the faculty—which were necessarily restricted to the primary and special object of the professional teaching—in addition also to the lectures which were designed for large public audiences, and hence were of necessity cast into a brilliant and popular form—there was scope in connection with the political sciences for instruction that should be at once broader and more practical, treating particularly of the application of these sciences to the present time, and of all that might prepare the youth of France to enter on a political or administrative career, with exact information and sound principles of political economy. The lessons properly so-called are supplemented by discussions, in the conduct of which master and pupils take part conjointly. A valuable library, and the periodical publications of all countries on political subjects, supply the materials for these conferences.

It is our purpose to attempt something of the same kind in the domain of theology.

We have no intention of founding a new theological faculty, nor of holding noisy discussions. Our aim is to offer sound and solid theological teaching, supplementary to that given by the faculties, inasmuch as it will be directed specially to the application of theology to the problems presented by our own day.

Apart from the general and universal basis of theology, it is needful to study the manner in which questions present themselves at a given period. In every branch of the science there are points which have, if we may so say, greater urgency than the rest. Hence the necessity of teaching, which, while aiming at completeness, shall be more free.

We desire also to give every facility for personal study by the use of a great theological library, which shall contain the leading periodicals of Germany and England. We shall further endeavour to give a stimulus to individual effort by conferences on definite subjects. Lastly, the greatest pains will be bestowed on everything connected with preaching.

In founding the Free School of Theological Sciences, we have yet another object. It has appeared to us, that courses such as we have planned, might be of the greatest service to thoughtful men, impressed with the gravity of the religious problem in our day, especially in the tumult of mind caused by the attitude of contemporary Catholicism. The Free School of Theological Science, without departing from its principle, would be a school of Christian apology; for the critical, historical, and philosophical questions, which would naturally come before it, are just those around which philosophical and theological controversy has centred, and we know no better apology for Christianity than its thoughtful and thorough exposition going faithfully to the foundation of things.

It seems to us of the utmost importance that the scientific defence of Christianity should be sustained by broad and solid teaching in one of the most troubled centres of contemporary thought.

The Free School of Theological Science is not connected with any of our ecclesiastical organisations. It is not the work of a church; it is a work undertaken in behalf of Christian knowledge, and it appeals for sympathy and support to all who approve of its programme. What we desire is true scientific liberty upon the defined basis of Christian theology. On no other conditions can our end be attained.

We hope that the school may be opened for occasional courses in addition to those of the regular professors. We are sure that both in France and in French Switzerland it would be easy for us to secure the assistance of the highest representatives of evangelical theology. They will find their reward, not only in the help they will thus give to a good work, but in the new life imparted to their own studies by oral teaching delivered under such conditions.

We would ask the young students who wish to enter for one course, as well as all who would be glad to take part in them, to inscribe their names in advance. We have decided to make the fee a very small one, in order to induce that continuous attendance on which the value of our teaching will really depend.

Each summer we propose to issue our programme. As the best commentary on this circular, we annex

now the syllabus of our course for the coming winter.

The work we are undertaking is one of faith and devotedness. We ask for it the blessing of God, and the sympathy of all who may comprehend the requirements of the difficult times in which we live, and the gravity of the present contest for the defence of truth.

The Managing Committee of the Free School of Theological Sciences is composed of:—MM. Bersier, Decoffet, Durant Dallier, pastors; Friedel, Conservator of the School of Mines; Hollard, pastor; Lichtenberger, pastor, formerly professor of the Theological Faculty of Strasburg; Malten, pastor; E. de Pressensé, pastor, Member of the National Assembly; Sabatier, formerly professor of the Theological Faculty of Strasburg; William Waddington, Member of the Institute and of the National Assembly; Wurtz. Senior Member of the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, Member of the Institute.

The courses of the Free School of Theological Sciences will commence December 1st, 1875, and will be continued till Whitsuntide of next year.

The charge for the whole series is 150 fr.; for a single course, 50 fr.; for each additional course, 25 fr.

All attending the lectures will have free admission to the reading-room and library.

We give the programme of the courses at present promised:—

M. Lichtenbergen: Christian Apology.

M. E. de Pressensé: The constitution of the Church in the second and third centuries; its organic principles, and its first deviation from them.

M. R. Hollard: The fundamental principles of the Reformation.

M. Bersier: Study of the Bible with a view to preaching—Exercises in preaching.

M. Sabatier: Critical Study of the Life of Jesus—Explanation of the Gospel of John.

M. Malten: Psychology from the Christian point of view.

M. Donmerque: Moral Philosophy.

THE LIBERATION OF FRENCH TERRITORY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reports that the German occupation at Verdun was near being indefinitely prolonged through an incident which might have led to unfortunate complications. The story, as the correspondent tells it, is the following:—At eleven o'clock, at the moment when the financial question was believed to be entirely settled, the Germans suddenly declared that another million of francs was due to them for having kept up the Post Office on behalf of the French Government proportionately with the evacuation of the occupied departments. On being asked to give details of this claim, they replied that they had accurately estimated what was due to them, and if the million was not paid they would prolong the occupation. The matter was immediately referred to the Government, and upon an order from Versailles the receiver of taxes at Verdun paid the sum claimed.

On Saturday the German garrison took their departure in broad daylight. Very early the fortress was delivered up to the French gendarmes, and the troops, 5,000 strong, were massed on the esplanade with dazzling arms, with helmets glittering in the sun, with horses, with cannons, all motionless. The crowd were seized with admiration in spite of themselves. After some delay, the order sounded, "Prepare arms." A hundred various cries were repeated from top to bottom of the lines. One rattling of arms—one only—and the movement was executed, and the entire army falls back into immobility. There was another minute's waiting, and then General Manteuffel appeared. The *Times* correspondent describes what followed:—

The General-in-Chief went through the troop by the flanks and centre. Then he returns to the front, surrounded by his staff. General Linzingen gives the command, "Gewehr am Fuss." The command, brusque, harsh, metallic, is repeated. A sound, another still, and the movement is executed. General Manteuffel draws his sword. "Für den Kaiser und König, hurrah!" Thrice resouuds the hurrah, while the horses curvet, the swords are lighted up by a stray beam of sunshine, and the beat of the drum accompanies on all sides the cry of 5,000 throats. The band begins afresh, and from all quarters is heard, "Heil dir in Siegerkrants!" The General-in-Chief takes up his position on one side, the Staff around him, and the march past begins with the mathematical precision which characterises all the Prussian movements. First the infantry, preceded by the band, then the guns and their carriages, then the three Artillery companies, then the company of Engineers, another detachment of soldiers of the 24th Infantry, the Uhlan squadron with their small flags, finally followed by his Staff, the aged General-in Chief. The troops and horses march proudly and insolently before this still submissive population. The German soldiers find part of the town all alive. Contrary to what occurred elsewhere, the windows are open, filled with curious spectators, and a crowd is collected in the street. Nobody exchanges a syllable with a single one of the soldiers; here, as elsewhere, the separation has been complete. The resentment, however, is less strong, if not the joy.

As soon as the last German soldier has disappeared through the gates, Verdun was transformed,—

In an instant—in less time than it takes me to write it—every house, from top to bottom, in every street, in all the squares, from the basements to the attics, is decked with tricolor flags—"Vive Thiers! Vive le Libérateur! Vive l'Armée; Vive la France! Vive la République! Vivent l'Alsace-Lorraine!" These, in unworthy order, are the inscriptions which are displayed. The men assume cockades, the women also, likewise the children and horses. I see tricolor barley-sugar. At the hotel we are served with crawfish with a tricolor flag. A wag remarks that crawfish, which walks backwards, ought to be surmounted with a white flag. The company at the table immediately exclaim, "Vive le tricolor!" In the street at this moment fifty little children armed with tricolor flags, raise their heads from a waggon full of grass. The very atmosphere assumes a tricolor aspect, and the rainbow appearing at the close of a shower has the appearance of taking part in the decoration of Verdun. The crowd is immense. A profound delight can be read in every eye. Behind me a tumbril takes away the black-and-white sentry-boxes of the Prussians. They have been carefully draped with tricolour flags, and this evening they will be publicly burnt.

The next striking incident was the arrival of the French troops; the whole town being collected at the railway-station.

Inside the station one sees the battalions of the 94th, ranged in order, a band at their head. I yield to the general intoxication. It seems to me as though I, too, had not seen them for three years, and I join in the 10,000 voices which sound from the ramparts, the trees, the housetops, the windows, the roofs of omnibuses, from everywhere in short—"Vive l'armée! vive la ligne!" Around me people are weeping, every eye is moist, a profound joy fills the hearts of the whole population.

Inside the station the mayor addresses the colonel. Three young Alsatian girls, in national costume, pour out the wine of welcome for the officers. The soldiers are feasted by M. Nidar, surgeon, of St. Menehould, who has provided wine, poured out by children dressed in white. Splendid bouquets are offered to the colonel. The troops begin their march. The band plays. The enthusiasm is at its height. The officers are conducted to the *Trois Maures* hotel, where a breakfast awaits them. The town band played under the windows amid the applause of the crowd. In the evening all the houses were illuminated, and fireworks were sent up from a house situated on the Meuse. The crowd was enormous, and included a large number of strangers. There were a few cries of "Vive la République." There were a few drunken groups to be seen, but there was no riot. Numerous patrols of gendarmes went through the town. At ten o'clock the crowd began to disperse, and at eleven things had resumed their ordinary appearance.

Next day the little town of Etain, the last in the direction of the frontier, was evacuated by the German troops. No hostile demonstrations against them were anywhere made. Etain was afterwards dressed with flags, and there were shouts of "Vive la République!" "Vive la France!" and "Vive Thiers!" The behaviour of the Germans on the march is said to have been admirable.

The *Times* correspondent writing from Metz describes the forlorn condition of that once thriving French city. He says:—

Thirty thousand inhabitants of Metz have left the town, and grass now grows in the busiest streets. On the magnificent promenade where the statue of Ney stands absolute stillness reigns. Some social crustaceans only, who have not been able to leave the narrow circle to which old habit makes them cling, walk about, the very image of decrepitude. All the shopkeepers to whom I have spoken have told me that they are not half so numerous as they were. Of sixty noble families who lived in Metz, and whose fine houses were the rendezvous of polished society, many have deserted the town, selling their furniture at the lowest prices, closing their hotels, and crossing the frontier. The merchants and peasants—all those who became French citizens—have followed this course, and, sad to say, misery which produces such great results, necessity which imposes so many sacrifices, have retained on the German soil nineteen-twentieths of the inhabitants who have remained in the town. In Metz, which is henceforth to be German, no German officer has succeeded in gaining admission into a French family. In vain have I looked for a Frenchman talking to a German or a German saluting a Frenchman, and I find that this is one of the strangest things that can be observed, for it must be a deep-seated sentiment which can induce a whole population to adhere so strictly to the reserve imposed by its French patriotism. The hatred of the Italians against the Austrians has often been referred to, and I have myself seen striking examples of it, but never at any period did it attain to such an extent as at Metz.

In illustration he mentions what happened when a Prussian officer entered an omnibus,—

Immediately a gentleman, a lady, and two children, hurriedly left the conveyance, evidently preferring to walk in the rain and mud rather than remain where they had been. What was especially worthy of remark was that the two little girls were the first to leave, which they did without a word being said to them. The same thing happens at the Hotel de l'Europe, which used to be the rendezvous of the nobility of the districts. There the guests were all Frenchmen. Now there are none to be seen there but German officers. In order to force children to learn German all public notices are in that language, and the splendid circle of forts surrounding Metz are to have German names. Thus German strategy seeks to tear their patriotism from the hearts of the Lorrainers and to substitute the love of their new country. Useless attempts! For a long time to come conquerors and conquered will watch for the moment to fall upon one another.

There seem to have been some disturbances at Luneville and at Pont-à-Mousson in connection with the evacuation of territory, but they were not serious. A telegram from Nancy says the tribunal of Correctional Police has sentenced Mansuy and Toussaint, inhabitants of Pont-à-Mousson, to fourteen days' and forty days' imprisonment respectively and to pay the costs of their trial, for an assault recently committed upon the Germans Schreier and Dumann and the latter's wife. General Manteuffel accompanied his German troops to Etain and Conflans, but took the rail at Metz for Berlin, whereas the troops are being conveyed by railway to Hanover to join the army corps to which they belong.

The *Daily News* correspondent expresses his belief that after some time has elapsed the Verdunais will not retain any lasting bitterness against the Germans, who for three years have conducted themselves with such praiseworthy moderation and exemplary discipline. One of the last incidents of the evacuation of Verdun was a marriage on Thursday, when two closed carriages passed through the principal throughfare amid heavy rain.

The first contained two women, one of them dressed in white, with an orange wreath on her head. She was young and of pleasing appearance, her companion being older. The other carriage contained two subalterns of the army of occupation. The two vehicles proceeded at a good pace to the Collegiate Church. In spite of the rain and of the pace at which the carriages were going, men and women appeared at all the shop doors, who, with an angry look, murmured insulting expressions. They looked with evident exasperation on the progress of the two vehicles, while some German soldiers who were spectators of the scene sneered as they passed by. The fact was that a young and handsome French woman, a native of Clermont, was going to church to be married to a German sergeant. Such a thing had not previously happened, it is said, during the German occupation, and it is not surprising that it irritated a population who pride themselves on having lived three years side by side with the Germans without ever mixing with them. The bride was alarmed, expecting to become the victim of the people. In spite of the rain, which was falling in torrents, she alighted from the carriage in white satin shoes, a wedding dress, and bareheaded, in the church porch. She trembled a good deal. The sergeant soon joined her, and reassured her. The clergyman, in a short address, made the marriage a text for enjoining concord, forgetfulness of hatred, and love for all Christian souls. The marriage ceremony over, the parties hastened to regain their carriages, to avoid the crowd which was beginning to form, and which heaped imprecations on the unfortunate bride, who doubtless had not found sufficient strength in her French blood to resist the impulses of her heart.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANTS AND THE FUSION.

The following letter, intended to be addressed to the Protestant members of the National Assembly, has been widely circulated in France, and has already received a considerable number of signatures:—

"Gentlemen and Honourable Co-Religionists,—It is in the name of the interests of all French Protestantism that we come to address ourselves to you. As you are aware, there exists in the National Assembly, where you have the honour of representing the Protestant spirit of faith and liberty, a powerful and numerous party which will not let our country live in peace under the *régime* which in the course of two years has dressed her wounds, and to which we owe the re-establishment of order and the liberation of the territory. This slanderous party is preparing in open day the restoration of another *régime* which France has several times condemned, and which would appear to be impossible among us.

"We trust you will take no part in these culpable attempts, and in thus speaking to you we do not take our stand on any political ground whatever, but merely on the ground of our faith and of our religious liberty. Be not deceived. The *régime* in the re-establishment of which you are asked to assist is the declared and implacable enemy of Protestant principles. It has in its past the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes and the Dragonnades, and in its present the Syllabus by which the anathema is hurled against all modern liberties, and especially against that grand principle of liberty of conscience in virtue of which we exist, and which the heroism and the sufferings of our fathers have so nobly consecrated.

"Doubtless, in order to obtain your assistance they will promise to give you sufficient guarantees. Guarantees! Why, there can be none for us except the solemn repudiation of the past and of that insane document issued by the Vatican, and which is the political and religious guide of the prince for whom they desire to restore the throne of Louis XIV. Now, this repudiation the party which wishes to impose itself on France cannot and will not make. Whatever may be the promises of politicians, the party will have no other thought when it has attained power than to apply the principles which are for it reasons of existence, and for us a menace.

"And are there among you, gentlemen and honourable co-religionists, men who would aid the advent to power of such a party? No, that is not possible; a man cannot abjure his blood, his faith, and the higher interests of the Gospel for paltry and political preferences, or to surrender his spiritual country in order to try new Governmental combinations in the other.

"We beseech you, therefore, to unite yourselves to those who seek to spare our unfortunate country this new adventure and this new misfortune. We beseech you to be faithful to your name of Protestants. Know that all the Church is up to see whether the sons of the martyrs will give their votes to the grandson of the persecutor."

Harvard University has published a scheme of examinations for women, similar to that in practice at Cambridge.

THE EXPEDITION TO ASHANTEE.

The African Steamship Company's royal mail steamer Ambriz, which left the Mersey on Friday, for the West Coast of Africa, took out Sir Garnet Wolseley and forty-two other officers, who go out to assist in quelling the disturbances on the coast. On their arrival at Cape Coast it is intended to organise a native force of 12,000 or 15,000 men; and it is also intended to collect a number of natives to act as labourers in the cutting and making of roads and the transport of supplies. The steamer took out a large quantity of timber for the purpose of building houses, and also a large amount of Government stores for the use of the troops. Mr. Winwood Reade goes out as special correspondent of the *Times*.

It would (says the *Times*) be a great mistake to suppose that Sir Garnet sails irrevocably determined upon bringing our dispute with the King of Ashantee to an arbitrement of arms. Without pretending to special information, we know quite enough of the gallant commander and his brilliant staff—brilliant, not in dress, but in talent and thoughtfulness—to be quite certain that the first step will be to offer the King of Ashantee peace on honourable conditions. English officers are neither more nor less humane than the rest of their countrymen, and we may rest assured that their ideas are very different from those of the celebrated soldier of fortune, Sir John Hawkins, who first established the English power on the West Coast of Africa, chiefly with the object of obtaining slaves, The *Times* proceeds :—

On the history of the tribes occupying the coast and the interior of Africa there is no reliable information; but it appears certain that the Ashantees have not always been the dominant power they are now represented to be. There is a territory west of the Prah (or rather of that supposed branch of it called the river Okim) which once held the King of Ashantee as its vassal, receiving tribute from him. The name of this territory is Denkera, its people are more warlike than the Fantees, and may be expected to furnish a more reliable force than the wretched men whose cowed spirit shrinks from encountering the warriors of Ashantee. South of Denkera is Wassaw, whence also may be drawn better men than the Fantees. It is probable that Denkera and Wassaw will be able to furnish 2,000 men each. Then there are the Jollofs, who inhabit a country at the mouth and along the banks of the Gambia. They are of a warlike faith—that of Mahomed—and can probably contribute 3,000 or 4,000 soldiers. The Houssa force now being organised by Captain Glover is also Mahomedan, and reliable. Altogether, it is probable that a body of men not much short of 10,000 in number can be assembled under the hand of the young English general, without drawing a single company from the healthy shores of England. Many gloomy predictions have been uttered concerning the certain fate of the English troops who, the prophets take for granted, are to be torn unwillingly from their comfortable barracks at home and kept rotting in the favourite haunt of fever and malaria—the Western Coast of Africa. Nothing of the kind is intended. In the first place, were volunteers called for it is probable that nearly the whole army would volunteer, and in the second place the two regiments now under orders in their proper turn will remain at home unless t is certain that the work cannot be executed without their help. Should such an emergency arise they will not arrive on the African coast until everything is ready for their instant march into the interior; for those who are responsible are well aware of the real dangers which exist—inaction, delay on the coast, or encampment in low, swampy grounds. The experience of 1864 has not been thrown away, and the errors which then brought disaster will assuredly not be repeated. There is not and cannot be any reason for debarring the Ashantees from a free passage to the coast. Such passage is not now and has not been denied them. Any assertion to the contrary made by the King of Ashantee is a mere pretext for war. Let us hope, as we have no doubt Sir Garnet Wolseley does, that the civilisation and reason with which the King is said by some of his admirers to be gifted will assert themselves in such strength that all the differences between himself and Great Britain may be settled without fighting. No greater mistake could be permitted then the course urged by some Englishmen upon the Government. There would be no use and much folly in destroying such Government as exists in Ashantee, and rooting out the dynasty, "bloodstained" as it may be. We must impress the idea of our power upon those who will remain at the head of the Ashantee nation. Having once done so, we must cordially offer excellent terms of peace. We want no acquisition of territory, and far be it from us to break up whatever there may be of regular institutions in a barbarous country.

Despatches from the West Coast of Africa to the 20th of August have been received at the Admiralty. On the 14th a boat expedition, commanded by Commodore Commerell, started from Her Majesty's ship Rattlesnake, which was then at anchor off the mouth of the River Prah, to take soundings aud to endeavour to ascertain if the River Prah, even at this season after the heavy rains, could be made available for a few miles to convey men to the front, and thus enable the naval forces to give some assistance to a column which it was intended to march inland to where it was supposed the Ashantee headquarters were. Commodore Commerell was accompanied, among others, by Captain Luxmoore, of Her Majesty's ship Argus, and Captain Helden, the Civil Commandant of Secondee. The expedition consisted of two steam launches, a ship's gig, and surf-boats. It had not gone more than a mile, when a murderous fire was poured into them by a large body of Ashantees and Chamahs, who were ambushed in great force on the thickly-wooded banks of the Prah. Commodore Commerell received no less than four wounds, two of them serious ones. Captain Luxmoore, of the Argus, was also hit, being struck by a large slug, which ripped open all the top of his head. With the exception of one seaman, all succeeded in getting back into the surf-boat, or into one of the other boats. A party of the Ashantees rushed boldly out from their cover, and wading into the river, seized upon one unfortunate seaman, and dragged him to the bank, where, in the presence of his horrified comrades, they hacked off his head with their long knives and carried it off in triumph. The crews of the attacked boats were only able to offer a very feeble resistance. All the boats retreated to the Rattlesnake as quickly as possible. Commodore Commerell's life was at first despaired of, but he has since rallied. The town of Chamah was afterwards destroyed for its treachery. The Ashantees had already plenty of allies in the districts which we nominally hold. Their number will be doubled, and more than doubled, by the result of Commodore Commerell's expedition.

The Gold Coast still continues very unhealthy; when the Benin left fourteen officers were on the sick list, and out of the 200 men of the 2nd West India Regiment quartered at Elmina nearly fifty were disabled from sickness. The state of the Control Department is even still worse. Its responsible heads are disabled.

It is said that Sir Garnet Wolseley intends to construct a wide road and forty or fifty miles of single line of railway through the bush to Coomassie.

A WEEK'S RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Two more railway accidents occurred on Wednesday. One was on the London and North-Western, at Watford, where just after the 7.15 a.m. train had started, the carriage next the engine, which had somehow got on a different line of rails from the engine and tender, was turned over and the occupants were much shaken and bruised. The other accident was on the Great Northern line, at the Lofthouse Station, near Wakefield, where an express train came in collision with some empty carriages. Several of the passengers were injured, and the train was delayed two hours.

A collision occurred on Thursday night on the East Lancashire Railway, near Bury, between two goods trains, blocking up both lines, and doing a great amount of injury. The driver of one of the trains was very badly hurt. The rails were torn up for some distance, and several of the carriages and trucks were smashed. The damage to rolling stock is said to be considerable.

On the Great Eastern Railway on Thursday a goods train was approaching Wymondham, when a boy who was standing on a bridge threw a turnip at the engine; the turnip smashed the glass look-out in front of the fireman, and the fragments of glass got into his eyes and temporarily blinded him. The boy who threw the turnip was taken into custody.

On Friday there was another accident on the same line. The passenger train leaving London at 10.40 had passed Sawbridgeworth station about two miles, and a coal train was about passing on the up rail when the axle of one of the coal trucks broke, causing the brake to turn over on to the passenger train, down the side of which it passed with great violence. Fortunately no one was killed, but two or three passengers were more or less seriously injured, and had to be left at Bishop's Stortford.

An accident occurred on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway on Saturday afternoon. The London express which leaves Margate at ten minutes before three o'clock in the afternoon was approaching the Birchington Station, when the driver of the train saw several head of cattle on the line a short distance ahead. He immediately slackened speed, and put on the brakes, but before the train could be brought to a stand the engine came into collision with the cattle, killing two fine Alderney cows and injuring several others. The engine was thrown off the line into the six-foot way, and the passengers in the carriage were much shaken. The driver had his hand very severely bruised. The railway at this spot is on the top of an embankment, and it is therefore fortunate that the engine went into the six-foot way. It appears that the cattle were being driven over a level crossing, and became unmanageable and ran down the line. The train was delayed about an hour.

On Monday there were two Scotch accidents. At Lesmahagow on the Caledonian Railway several coal wagons were being shunted off from a siding to the main line, but the pointsman signalled "All clear," and the passenger train which had left Lesmahagow at 7.20 for Glasgow dashed with great force into the mineral train. The passengers were principally third-class, and a good many were very much injured. A Mrs. Crow, belonging to Glasgow, sustained severe internal injuries, and her recovery is doubtful. One man had his left jaw dislocated. The others were mainly bruised about the head and body. On Monday alse a rather alarming railway collision occurred near Perth between two goods trains. A Caledonian train was leaving the goods station, when, in consequence of some misunderstanding regarding the signals, she was run into broadside by a North British train. The North British engine was smashed and thrown off the rails, and considerable damage was done to the plant. The guard of the Caledonian train was thrown from his place and rather seriously injured; the other men in charge of the train escaped. All were more or less shaken.

The inquest on the three persons killed in the Guildford accident was opened on Wednesday, and was adjourned to Wednesday next. The sufferers at the Royal Surrey County Hospital are going on favourably, and all are considered out of danger.

In the case of the three persons killed in the Hartlepool accident, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a recommendation that no engine should be used for passenger trains having so serious a defect, and that the speed should be diminished of all trains descending the incline at the Hartlepool station.

Colonel Rich has reported that the collision which occurred at the Creetown station on the Caledonian Railway, by which ten passengers and an inspector were injured, was caused by the engine-driver, fireman, and guard of the goods train being in an unfit state through drink to do their duty.

Obituary.

REV. DR. TODD.

Death has been busy among the divines of the United States of late. Among those whose decease has been recently recorded are the Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Braintree; the Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring, of New York, a Presbyterian minister; and the Rev. Dr. Todd, well-known in this country as a writer, who died in the seventy-third year of his age. He was ordained in 1827, as pastor of the church in Groton, Mass.; in 1841 he was installed over the first church in Pittsfield, and up to the spring of last year bore the entire burden of pastoral responsibility. The *Boston Congregationalist* says :—"His quaint earnestness of speech, his apt epithets, his grotesque comparisons, his charming parables, and, in general, the wonderful power which he had of bringing imagination and fancy to the aid of reason in her work, made him remarkable—and not often to be approached—in his power, both as a speakcr and a writer. As a companion, there was a raciness and a good flavour about him which made him a favourite. He was a lively, sometimes an eloquent, platform speaker. Few men could more safely be called upon in a sudden exigency, or do better under instant and unanticipated pressure. He had a deep and intelligent interest in that great forth-going and wide-giving charitable work of the church which men will some day begin to suspect is its great, if not his chief, function. By consequence, he was always a ready supporter, and a fervid counsellor, of missions, home and foreign, of Sabbath-schools, and of good reforms. It is stated in this connection, that the habitual charities of his people were increased more than tenfold during his pastorate, and that, in all, more than 200,000 dollars was given away by them under his genial leading. As one of the founders of the Mount Holyoke Seminary, and as an officer of the board of trustees of the Young Ladies' Institute at Pittsfield, he showed his appreciation of the relation of a high and true Christian education to the welfare of the Church and the world. Few American authors have attained to the eminence, the reputation, or the success which Dr. Todd reached—although authorship was always but a side-issue with him." His "Lectures to Children," which have been translated into French, German, Dutch, Greek, Danish, and many other languages, besides being printed in raised letters for the blind, has reached a circulation of 200,000 copies, while the issue of the "Students' Manual" in English alone (besides its issue in French) has obtained a still larger sale. The latest contributions to the religious press has been a series of expositions of the International Series of Sabbath-school Lessons. It is mentioned that in his more than thirty years' ministry in Pittsfield, he admitted more than a thousand persons to church fellowship.

CHEAP MUNIFICENCE.—At the last meeting of the Carlisle Town Council, a discussion took place relative to an extraordinary series of bequests amounting to 160,000*l.* to the Corporation of Carlisle, Carlisle Cathedral, and various Roman Catholic charities, by one Edward Stuart Wilson, formerly of Carlisle. Mr. Wilson, it appears, claimed under a will said to have been made by John Montague Upcroft, a money-lender, who, he alleged, had taken a fancy to him because their careers resembled each other, both of them being illegitimate sons of gentlemen, and both having been brought up to the law. After Upcroft died a will was found by which he bequeathed all his property to his mother, but she having predeceased him, the Crown took possession of it, he having no kin. Wilson states in a memorandum found among his papers that soon after he became acquainted with Upcroft, that gentleman sent him a duplicate of a will which he had made in his favour, making Wilson his sole heir subject to the life interests of Upcroft's mother. On Upcroft's death Wilson did not actively prosecute his claim, and he died in 1872, having before his death made the large will in question. It appears that Wilson was convicted of forgery at Carlisle in 1855, and sentenced to twenty years' transportation, but subsequently received a ticket-of-leave. This sentence had not expired when he died. There are some suspicious circumstances about the attestation of Upcroft's alleged second will, and the Town Clerk had ascertained that, even if Wilson was entitled to Upcroft's estate, it would be forfeited to the Crown as being property accruing to a felon while undergoing sentence. Under these circumstances the Town Council decided to take no action in the matter.

Literature.

MR. LONGFELLOW'S NEW POEMS.*

Mr. Longfellow has very significantly named this volume "Aftermath." It is a continuation of the "Tales of a Wayside Inn"; but it wants a good deal of the strength and force of the earlier instalments, and has instead a luscious tenderness and wistful clearness of harmony, and also a vein of regretful pathos, as of autumn time, about it—which such pieces of humour (unfortunately laboured, and not naturally justified by dramatic consistencies) as "The Monk of "Casal-Maggiore," hardly suffice to relieve satisfactorily. The poem—(for its assumptions)—is too much dominated by one tone—a bright but fading grayness, which is in fact summed up by the poet himself in his epilogue to the volume:—

"When the summer fields are mown,
When the birds are fledged and flown,
And the dry leaves strew the path;
With the falling of the snow,
With the coming of the crow,
Once again the fields we mow,
And gather in the aftermath.

Not the sweet, new grass with flowers,
Is this harvesting of ours;
Not the upland clover bloom;
But the rowan mixed with weeds,
Tangled tufts from marsh and meads,
Where the poppy drops its seeds
In the silence and the gloom."

We lack here the quiet, gathered strength of such pieces as the "Lay of King Olaf"—compared with which, for example, "Scanderbeg" is forced and weak and artificial in form. We must, however, thankfully receive what we have got from such a hand—true music, though rather running on minor keys and undertones. The characters professedly represented are still the same—the Spanish Jew, the Poet, the Student, the Theologian, the Sicilian, the Musician, and the Landlord—a company with far too little variety for the extended burden of interest Mr. Longfellow would seek to impose upon it; so that the directest criticism soon comes to be that of really inadequate machinery, and want of relation between characters and matter. Most of the poems would stand well enough alone, without explanation as to the characters into whose mouth they are put; and a critic would be almost justified in regarding them as simply so many poems written at different times, without any notion of a dramatic unity or relation. For in this regard they are so wholly wanting in the quality that predominates in the great English original of all such exercises—

"Dan Chaucer, the first warbler, whose sweet breath
Preluded those melodious bursts, that fill
The spacious times of great Elizabeth,
With sounds that echo still,—"

that no real injustice would be done to Mr. Longfellow in so considering them, any more than he wronged himself in the chances of a fair judgment by publishing some of them in magazines, as though they were separate, complete poems in themselves. Their real unity is derived from elements which are strictly undramatic, and, if not personal, are somewhat of anachronisms as pertaining so strictly to some of the tendencies of our own day.

Passing over various little bits of legend—such as that of Azrael, which forms the Spanish Jew's first tale here—the Poet's story of Charlemagne and another of Charlemagne's daughter Emma; the Student telling how, when the clerk Ebenhard climbed the wall to see the Princess, and snow falling whilst they talked together, she carried him back across the court, that his footmarks might not bear testimony against him; and how the Emperor magnanimously wiped out the marks with his ermine cloak,—after these we come to some tales which have real interest to us as indicating Mr. Longfellow's affectionate relation to the early history of his country. No one who ever read in the proper spirit his tragedy of "Endi-"cott" will ever forget its dominating *motif*, by which the true Puritan spirit was exhibited, when Endicott had even to crush down his love for his own son to do his duty, as he conceived it, to the community and the Quakers. We have in the tale of Sir Christopher Gardiner a suggestion of the same kind, though conveyed in a far lighter mood. This is the ending: the blended suavity and severity of the Governor are rendered in these seemingly rattling rhymes with great success:—

"Alas! it was a rueful sight
To see this melancholy knight
In such a dismal and hapless case.
In vain he strove with wonted ease
To modify and extenuate
His evil deeds in Church and State;
For gone was now his power to please;
And his pompous words had no more weight
Than feathers flying in the breeze.

With suavity equal to his own
The Governor lent a patient ear
To the speech evasive and high flown,
In which he endeavoured to make clear
That colonial laws were too severe
When applied to a gallant cavalier,
A gentleman born, and so well known,
And accustomed to move in a higher sphere.

All this the Puritan Governor heard,
And deigned in answer never a word;
But in summary manner shipped away
In a vessel that sailed from Salem Bay,
This splendid and famous cavalier,
With his Rupert hat and his Popery,
To Merry England over the sea,
As being unmeet to inhabit here."

The other tale that gives a sweet glimpse of the earlier Quaker life of Pennsylvania, is that of "Elizabeth"—told by the Theologian in Hexameters that are almost as successful as the best in "Evangeline." The picture of the quiet Quaker household, where all are together, and where distinctions of rank were reduced to their smallest proportion, is excellent and life-like. And certainly very cunningly told is Elizabeth's declaration to John Estaugh—which would have been unwomanly in any but a Quaker:—

"Then it came to pass one pleasant morning, that slowly
Up the road there came a cavalcade, as of pilgrims,
Men and women, wending their way to the Quarterly Meeting
In the neighbouring town; and with them came John Estaugh,
At Elizabeth's door they stopped to rest, and alighting,
Tasted the currant wine, and the bread of rye, and the honey
Brought from the hives, that stood by the sunny wall of the garden;
Then remounted their horses, refreshed, and continued their journey,
And Elizabeth with them, and Joseph and Hannah, the housemaid.
But, as they started, Elizabeth lingered a little, and leaning
Over her horse's neck, in a whisper said to John Estaugh:—
'Tarry a while behind, for I have something to tell thee,
Not to be spoken lightly, nor in the presence of others;
Them it concerneth not, only thee and me it concerneth.'
And they rode slowly along through the woods conversing together.
It was a pleasure to breathe the fragrant air of the forest;
It was a pleasure to live on that bright and happy May morning!
Then Elizabeth said, though still with a certain reluctance,
As if impelled to reveal a secret she fain would have guarded,
'I will no longer conceal what is laid upon me to tell thee;
I have received from the Lord a charge to love thee, John Estaugh.'
And John Estaugh made answer, surprised by the words she had spoken,
'Pleasant to me are thy converse, thy ways, thy meekness of spirit;
Pleasant thy frankness of speech, and thy soul's immaculate whiteness.
Love without dissimulation, a holy and inward adorning.
But I have yet no light to lead me, no voice to direct me.
When the Lord's work is done, and the toil and the labour completed
He hath appointed unto me, I will gather into the stillness
Of my own heart awhile, and listen and wait for His guidance.'
Then Elizabeth said, not troubled nor wounded in spirit,
'So is it best, John Estaugh. We will not speak of it further.
It hath been laid upon me to tell thee this, for to-morrow
Thou art going away, across the sea, and I know not
When I shall see thee more; but if the Lord hath decreed it,
Thou wilt return again to seek me here and to find me.'
And they rode onward in silence and entered the town with the others."

And it only needs to be said that John Estaugh "came back o'er the sea for the gift that was "offered." No writer has, with a truer instinct, made the difficult and unwieldy hexameter more skilfully serviceable for domestic themes.

Some occasional expressions and figures are very choice, as thus:—

"In the silence that ensued
Was heard a sharp and sudden sound
As of a bowstring snapped in air;
And the musician with a bound
Sprang up in terror from his chair,
And for a moment listening stood!
Then strode across the room, and found,
His dear, his darling violin,
Still lying safe asleep within
Its little cradle, like a child
That gives a sudden cry of pain,
And wakes to fall asleep again;
And as he looked at it and smiled,
By the uncertain light beguil'd,
Despair! two strings were snapped in twain."

Again:—

"And then the clamorous clock struck eight,
Deliberate, with sonorous chime,
Slow measuring out the march of time,
Like some grave Consul of old Rome
In Jupiter's temple, driving home
The nails that marked the year and date;
Thus interrupted in his rhyme,
The Theologian needs must wait."

And once more:—

"Ships that pass in the night and speak each other on passing,
Only a signal shown, and a distant voice in the darkness;
So on the ocean of life we pass and speak one another,
Only a look and a voice, then darkness again, and a silence."

The little poems titled, "Birds of Passage—"Third Flight," are in Mr. Longfellow's truest vein, but not specially characteristic. This has a noble meaning and sweet flow:—

"THE BROOK AND THE WAVE.

"The brooklet came from the mountain,
As sang the bard of old,
Running with feet of silver
Over the sands of gold.

Far away in the briny ocean,
There rolled a turbulent wave,
Now singing along the sea-beach
Now howling along the cave.

And the brooklet has found the billow,
Though they flowed so far apart,
And has filled with its freshness and sweetness
That turbulent, bitter heart."

* *Aftermath.* By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. London: Routledge and Sons.)

RECENT ISSUES OF MESSRS. CLARK.*

Messrs. Clark of Edinburgh, with something of the bounty and punctuality of Nature itself, continue their benefactions to the students of Biblical and theological literature. As regularly as the seasons come round, so regularly they enrich us with some addition to our stores. Of the recent contributions to their various "libraries,' we now propose to give a brief account.

To the Theological Library they have added Winer's valuable work on the *Confessions of Christendom* (1). Its value is enhanced by an able and comprehensive introductory essay by Professor Pope. In this volume Professor Winer illustrates the leading doctrines of the Christian Faith—as for example, the Trinity, the Fall, the Person and Merits of Christ, Justification, the functions of the Church and the Sacraments, by copious citations from the acknowledged standards of the Greek, Roman and Protestant Churches. Neither polemical nor irenical in its tone, he states the historic facts with a scientific impartiality, leaving his readers to draw their own conclusions from them. Thus the theologian is enabled to trace the historical development of any doctrine, and to gather from that development what aid he may to a true conception of it; while the Christian controversialist is supplied with authentic and authoritative statements of the dogmas he wishes either to establish or refute. The volume, however, does not contain the early Œcumenical Creeds of the Church, nor does it cite from the standards of some of our largest and most influential modern Communions—as, for instance, those of the Congregational and Wesleyan Churches. In fact, it quotes only the Greek and Roman Confessions those of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches, of the Anabaptists, Particular and General Baptist, Socinian and Quaker communities; and it is mainly concerned with the doctrinal standards to which the Reformation gave birth. But, within these limits, it is at once full and exact.

In this department we must also class Luthardt's *Lectures on the Moral Truths of Christianity* (2), though these are intended for a very different circle. Like his previous books, on the Fundamental and Saving Truths of Christianity, the volume is intended for popular use. And, like them, if it never goes very deep, it gives, in a lively and telling form, the best thought of the Evangelical school of Germany on topics of the gravest moment. The selection of topics is not, perhaps, guided by any scientific principle. One theme does not always lead naturally to the next. Nor does the volume cover the whole ground of Christian morality. But Professor Luthardt has a singularly bright and winning style for a German; he illustrates his themes from a wide range of classical, patristic, and poetical reading; he speaks with an air of sincere conviction: and he has been very happy in his translator. We do not wonder, therefore, that his books have gained a wide popularity; nor can we doubt that they will do good wherever they go.

We are happy to announce the appearance of a third English, and a seventh German, edition of his *Funda-*

*(1.) *A Comparative View of the Doctrines and Confessions of the various Communities of Christendom, with illustrations from their Original Standards.* By GEORGE BENEDICT WINER. Edited by Rev. W. R. Pope.

(2) *Apologetic Lectures on the Moral Truths of Christianity.* By CHR. ERNEST LUTHARDT. Translated from the German by Sophia Taylor.

(3) *Christian Ethics.* By Dr. ADOLF WUTTKE, late Professor of Theology at Halle. With a special preface by Dr. Riehne. Translated by John P. Lacroix.

(4.) *Biblical Commentary on the Books of Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther.* By C. F. KEIL. Translated by Sophia Taylor.

mental Truths of Christianity—a book which has already been greatly blessed of God.

The *Christian Ethics* of Wuttke (3) is acknowledged to be one of the best, if not the very best, book on the ethical aspects of the Christian Faith, which has appeared from the German press. In any readable form, we should predict for it a cordial and general acceptance. But this American translation of it is simply unreadable. It is indeed no easy task to translate Wuttke. But Mr. Lacroix has not so much translated as transferred him—German compounds, constructions, involutions, and all—into American English. We must hope that this valuable text book of moral science may yet be given to us by a translator capable of expressing German thought in English idioms.

In their Library of Biblical Criticism and Exposition, Messrs. Clark present us with but one volume—Keil on Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther (4). Of this we regret we can say little that is favourable. None of the historical Scriptures more need a really helpful exegesis than the Scriptures of the Captivity and the Return, and of none are helpful commentaries so utterly wanting. We had looked with some expectation and hope for this volume of Keil's. Not that we expected from him any very subtle handling of the moral questions started by the book of Esther, for instance; for that is not in his line; though we should have thought that even he would have felt that the character of Mordecai—too pious to bow down before a heathen premier, but not too pious to rejoice that Esther should be first the concubine, and then the queen, of a heathen prince—was slightly anomalous, and needed some vindication. Nor did we expect from him graphic pictures of the historic settling of these Scriptures; for that again is not in his line. But we did expect to get from him the historic materials for such pictures, and good, plain, straightforward criticism on the Hebrew text. On this latter point we have not been disappointed; but on the former our disappointment is extreme. Dr. Keil displays no familiarity with the Persian history or the history of the Return of the Jews from their Captivity. He does not tell us what we want to know in order that we may conceive the surprising changes through which the Jews passed from the conquest of Cyrus to the death of Ezra; nor does he illustrate the sacred history from the many psalms written at that period. All that he gives us that is of real value is a somewhat dry, but scholarly and reliable, comment on the text of these Scriptures. The exposition of them, in so far as exposition is a constructive and pictorial art, the student must still do for himself.

The additions to the Patristic Library, on the other hand, are of unusual value. They comprise St. Augustine's noble treatise on the Trinity, (translated by Canon Haddan), his exposition of the Sermon on the Mount (translated by the Rev. W. Findlay), which Trench has done so much to popularise, his comparatively unknown, but invaluable, essay on the Harmony of the Gospels (translated by the Rev. S. D. F. Salmond); and (translated by Dr. F. Crombie) a second volume of Origen's famous work *Contra Celsum*. To all these we give hearty welcome and commendation, though we are a little puzzled to know why the second volume of Origen should have been forwarded to us now, and suspect some mistake, since it belongs to the issues for 1862, and was noticed by us, we believe, when it first appeared.

We are happy, last of all, to announce to our readers that they may expect to receive in October the first volume of Meyer's unparalleled Commentary on the New Testament; or, to speak more accurately, the first published volume of Messrs. Clark's translation of the last edition of that splendid monument of departed genius and piety. It will contain his Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Holy Bible, with a Commentary and Critical Notes, by Dr. ADAM CLARKE; Condensed, with Occasional Notes added, by the Rev. ROBERT NEWTON YOUNG. (London: William Tegg.) Vol. III. We have spoken in commendation of the previous volumes of this revised and abbreviated edition of Dr. Clarke's careful and instructive commentary, and need only say that the third and last volume is also the best.

The Egyptian Sketch Book. By CHARLES G. LELAND. (Strahan and Co., and Trübner and Co.) Mr. Leland has not much that is positively new to tell us, since he merely describes the well-worn circuit of Egyptian travel—Alexandria, Cairo, the Pyramids, and so on; but he is so observant, so daringly clever and ready-witted, so drolly Yankeeish, and so much of a wag naturally, that he has really imparted a smack of originality to his work. You cannot help reading and laughing. There is a joke—and a good one—on every page. His book proves that to genius everything, however old and over done, is yet fresh and new. Here are two specimens of his way of treating sober matters—

"At dinner our fruit was always served on banyan leaves. With a banyan leaf, five orange-wood toothpicks, and an olive, you can construct a startling imitation of the Egyptian locust [here a droll drawing of said imitation]. This is interesting to Darwinians, since, like the *mantis*, or walking leaf, it indicates the miraculous affinity between vegetable and animal life." (!)

Again:—

"The first harp-playing ever heard in the world was the twang of the bowstring of some primeval warrior of the Miocene period; which accounts, by the way, for the fondness which poets have for pulling the long bow, and its affinity with the lyre. And even in the days of the rose-red city, half as old as Time, they had got no further than making a harp with one string, a sort of large hollow bow. You may see pictures of them in the tombs. Through all changes that one-stringed harp has held its own; and at the present day there are many men running about Egypt with them, twanging tunes all in one note at small coffee-houses, and singing metrical romances all about one man; the whole as old as the hills; just as they did in Europe in the thirteenth century. If you would know more about them, consult that Lane [Lane's Modern Egyptians] of which it cannot be said there is no turning, since there are few who go to Egypt who do not read his book and turn its leaves over industriously."

If he had said that the Lane now turned by a pleasant Pool (e), so delightful in the East, the joke had been complete and all-embracing. (E. Stanley *Poole* is editor of Lane.)

Songs for the Weary. The School of Sorrow, and other Poems. By ELIZABETH AYTON GODWIN. (Hodder and Stoughton.) There is a true, pathetic minor note in some of these poems. They are, perhaps, too much in one key for continuous reading; but the mood is true, and sometimes the symbols are faithful. If the "School of Sorrow" were but purged of some superfluous, faulty verses, it would really be a fine hymn. The second verse is bad, and should be expugned. The third *implies* all that it says, and truly. So, distinctly also, in the third verse of "Living Waters," and elsewhere. We regret this the more as there are one or two little pieces nearly perfect in clear simplicity—noticeably "On a Sudden Death," where there is but one objection to the last stanza. The author will excuse our minute criticisms: only true poems are worth the attention.

Puppy Dog Tales: by an Old Dog, Dedicated to his Descendants, by E. C. TAYLOR (Partridge), is a very good experiment. The old dog tells all his youthful follies and escapades in a very frank and taking way, and we have his portrait taken at several different times.

Little Pickles, by JEANIE HERING, is a story we are sure children will take to, and get absorbed in the doings of Eva and Harold. We can conscientiously recommend it as a gift-book to a little friend, though it does not chance to be so nicely got up as some of its compeers.

Great Truths for Little Children, told in Question and Answer. By MARK EVANS, author of "The Story of "our Father's Love." (Sotheran and Co.) This is a fitting complement to Mr. Mark Evans's former work. He manages to communicate great truths, clearly, simply, fully, and with no wandering into abstract matters, one of the most difficult things to do. He has the knack of imparting religious knowledge, and yet of keeping to broad outlines. He is always reverent, and pure yet sound, so that his book will meet the wants of almost all classes. We cordially recommend it; the spirit and tone in which it is done could scarcely be surpassed.

Notes on the Parables. By Mrs. MACLACHLAN of Maclachlan. (William Blackwood and Sons.) Very clearly and intelligently written, with little beyond an earnest aim to bring out the primary meanings of the parables. Mrs. Maclachlan has read a good deal, and in learned books too, but she is wise enough not to parade it; with the result that her little volume should be very generally acceptable—though it may very well be that some will not agree with hints as to interpretations of prophecy which are now and then given.

Practical Christianity Illustrated. Sermons by WILLIAM BIRCH, jun. (A. Ireland and Co., Manchester.) These sermons are rather remarkable as the utterances of a man who is steadily engaged in mercantile life. They are robust, direct, full of practical knowledge, and sometimes very happy in illustration and reference. We learn that 15,000 of them are sold separately. This indicates a ready acceptance in their own locality. They deserve to be extended—more especially as they have been published on behalf of a good institution—the Cornbrook Orphan Houses. Mr. Birch, in his preface says:

"For the information of strangers it is desirable to state that I have been 'ordained' by the kindly hand and the hearty blessing of my beloved friend Mr. Spurgeon, and have been 'called' by the Baptist Union Church, which God has raised up about me. Earning my bread as a merchant in this city, my time for study is limited. My sermons are obtained when on my knees, rather than when in my easy chair in the library, and as God's, not mine. I send them forth. I am but the earthen spout through which the water of life flows to the reader."

Occasional expressions might be mended, and perhaps the use of verse-quotation is rather frequent; but the robust sense and the note of real conviction fully make up. We have been specially pleased with the sermons, "The Good Physician," and "True Nobility."

Vivian and his Friends; or Two Hundred Years ago. By GEORGE E. SARGENT, Author of "Saturday Evenings at Northcott," &c. &c. (Religious Tract Society.) Mr. Sargent can write simply and give a good idea of historical periods by means of incident and character. The present volume tells us of the adventures of Charles Vivian, how he became an inmate of the Atherton family, and carried away good influences, of his school days and his studies, and his dangers when, an advocate, he was involved in the contest between Roundheads and Cavaliers. We get good glimpses of the time, and several of the characters are interesting.

Victoria Tales and Stories. By the Rev. H. ADAMS, M.A. (F. Warne and Co.) Packets V and W, each containing twelve separate stories on Scripture subjects. The first series relate to the time of the Kings, the second to the Captivity and the Maccabees. They are in a convenient form to use as reward books for Sunday scholars, but we question the wisdom of indiscriminately distributing amongst children writings of this kind, where the historical narrative is so freely supplemented by imaginary events and conversations.—*Echoes from Distant Footfalls*, by the Rev. J. BOYES, F.S.A. (Hodder and Stoughton), deserves careful reading, though a very unpretending little volume. Mr. Boyes contends with a very fair show of reason for the unity of the human race, and the substantial agreement of science with the early biblical records. He has carefully studied his subject, and brings to bear in his argument a mass of well-assorted facts drawn from scientific and historical writers. He follows pretty much in the wake of Mr. Drew, to whom he dedicates his little work.

We have before us three American magazines, about which we must say a word or two. Our trans-Atlantic cousins are most recipient and adaptive. We should be pleased to hear the reverberation of our own thunder, were it not that it comes back to us almost repudiating its origin. It is in little things as in big; in mental as in physical. When the New Yorkers wish to form a fine public park, their landscape-gardeners must visit Europe, and carefully take note of things; and then, when a Central Park is got laid out, as *Scribner's Monthly* describes to us in this September number, it is something that surpasses everything European. And so with our magazines. They supply notes to the American publishers, who perfect what with us remains tentative. What variety, what brilliancy, what easy *nonchalant* self-reliance we have here! Mr. Blauvelt, how unflinchingly he marches along our English sceptics in his articles on "Modern Scepticism"—Darwin, Huxley, Herbert Spencer, and Professor Seeley, they are all on the same incline; and orthodoxy is like a sorry little child dragging at the chain of a ship that is launched on a tide so strong that no anchor can hold for a moment. And the necessity for qualification seems hardly felt. Seeley's avowals and Huxley's reservations go for nought when a striking result is demanded. And then Mr. Whitelaw Reid's "Scholar in Politics"—how little does the Old World seem in the expanding development of the New. The full-blooded political life of America will in the future dominate all, and give the initiative to a new era, which shall even refresh Europe, if it does not regenerate it! —*Old and New* seems more cautious. It sets some objections in front of the Darwinian theory. It is very aptly remarked that, "by demonstrating the increased "vitalisation of a single varied form, Mr. Darwin would "have done more towards establishing his theory than "by his whole array of curious facts concerning the "variations of *individuals in domestication*." In lighter literature both magazines are admirable. "The Birds "of the Poets" in *Scribner* is very excellent—full of spirit, sympathy, and natural colour; in *Old and New* Mr. Schmitt tells well of the cuneiform inscription reading; and both do a little mild sensationalism and fun in such things as "The Last Witch" and "Baum "the Cornet Player." Mr. George MacDonald furnishes *Scribner* with a feature in rhymed versions of Novalis' "Spiritual Songs"; while "Arthur Bonni-"castle," by Mr. J. G. Holland, is very lively and characteristic of him. There are some sweet bits of verse in both, which say something for the American muse—notably two snatches by Miss Kate Hillard and Mr. Duffield.—The *Atlantic Monthly* is more cosmopolitan than its neighbours, and preserves a more equable tone. Its fiction is admirable and its contents remarkably well varied. Mr. Henry James, for example, from his own peculiar Swedenborgian standpoint, inflicts severe punishment on Mr. Williamson, a medium, and then opens the door wide enough for the intrusion of a "morbid" spirit-world, while Mr. R. Dale Owen recites very smartly his experiences in his father's experiment of New Harmony. Sense of failure somehow follows him. Mr. Hoppin shows real breadth of view and fine instinct in his paper on "Contemporary Art in "Europe"; and Mr. Pierce is lively in his "Two Weeks "on the Coulonge River." Lively poems, writ for special occasions, but full of fun and meaning, are given by Oliver Wendell Holmes; but surely it was not in tabulated forms of rhyme given in the "Autocrat," that the editor found justification for passing such rhymes as "Minerva" and "fervour," which grate horribly on an educated ear even in a light poem. And when "ryth-"mic ease" is rhymed with "garnered peace" the sound somehow compels a rather commonplace image of a well-stored barn.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Selections from the Manuscripts of "An Old Disciple"	Hall and Co.
Only a Butterfly	Sampson Low.
Guizot's History of France, Vol. 3, Part 2	Ditto.
Opinions Concerning the Bible	Philadelphia: Claxton and Co.
Law of Marriage	
Aftermath. By H. W. Longfellow	G. Routledge and Sons.

MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.—Practical Magazine, Atlantic Monthly, Dietetic Reformer, An Appeal to the Reverend Clergymen of the United States on Behalf of the Primal Law of God for Mankind. By the Author of "Opinions Concerning the Bible Law of Marriage." (Philadelphia: Claxton and Co.) The Doctrine of Confession. By Rev. W. F. Chapman. (J. Masters.) Dr. Sexton's Orations, No. 3. (J. Burns.) Pauper Children: their Training in Model Unions. (Mr. F. Peek's committee.) A Lecture on the Character and Writings of William Paley, D.D. By Lord Neaves, LL.D. (W. Blackwood and Sons.) South Wales Choral Union at the Crystal Palace and Marlborough House. Edited by Brinley Richards. (J. Vincent.) Lecture on Vegetarianism. By Emeritus Professor F. W. Newman. (F. Pitman.) The Human Soul, its Immateriality and Immortality. A Lecture delivered by Mr. James Cowell. (Cardiff: E. Jones and Son.) Rational Christianity: Its Nature, its Present Relation to Existing Churches, and a Plea for its Separate Organisation. (E. Dallow.) The Scientific Basis of Vegetarianism. By R. T. Trall, M.D. (Dumfermline: W. Clark and Son.) The Recent Religious Movements in Norway. By Alexander Duff, D.D., LL.D. (Edinburgh, J. Greig and Son.) Maskelyne and Cooke: An Expose of the Falseness of their Pretensions. By Iota. (J. Burns.) Common Prayer without Liturgical Forms. By James Matheson, B.A. (Hodder and Stoughton.) The Door was Shut, an Answer to "Gates Ajar." By Charlotte Elizabeth Tidy. (W. Macintosh.) The Antiquary.

Miscellaneous.

THE MURILLO AND THE NORTHFLEET.—A Spanish correspondent says that on the evening of the 9th the Murillo left Santander for Calais with a cargo of wheat. Thence she will proceed to London. The Murillo requires extensive repairs; but it appears that the company to which she belongs will not go to any expense until the question pending with the owners of the Northfleet is closed. As long as British ports are closed to her, she is scarcely of any use to the company. She is commanded by her old captain, who, it may be remembered, was obliged to land a day or two before the Northfleet was run down, leaving his ship under the direction of the first mate.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE LICENSING ACT.—At the Brewster session in Cornwall the evidence given before the various benches of magistrates has been almost unanimous as to the satisfactory working of the Licensing Act. Streets and villages, say the police superintendents, become quiet at a much earlier hour than formerly, and drunkenness has considerably decreased. At each sessions the publicans and the temperance party have each asked for concessions in favour of their own views, but the magistrates, those of Helston excepted, have refused to make any alterations in the regulations which have been in force during the past year. The Helston magistrates have acceded to the prayer of the temperance party so far as to order houses to be closed at nine o'clock on Sunday evenings, instead of ten as heretofore.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of this association will be held at Bradford, commencing to-morrow, the 17th inst., when Dr. Carpenter will introduce the president for the season, Professor Williamson, Dr. Joule, the president-elect, having been compelled to resign through ill-health. The second evening will be devoted to a *soirée*. On Friday and Saturday the coal question will be the subject of discussion; on Friday Professor Williamson will discourse on "Coal and Coal Peat," and on Saturday Dr. Siemens will deliver a lecture especially for working men on "Fuel." On Monday, the 22nd, Professor Clerk-Maxwell will speak on "Molecules"; a *soirée* will be held on the following evening, and the general concluding meeting on Wednesday, the 24th. Thursday has been set apart for several excursions to places of interest in the neighbourhood.

THE INTERNATIONAL AND ENGLISH WORKINGMEN.—It is rumoured (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says) that the trade unions of England will take action in reference to the proceedings of the International Congress at Geneva. They never seem to have even considered the propriety of sending delegates to such gathering, and no organised English societies have had anything to do with the congress. It is asserted that the men who attended at Geneva have no connection whatever with the great leading industries of the country, and are not known as the leaders or representatives of trade societies. They are not the acknowledged advocates of any form of thought prevalent amongst English working men, and they had no authority of any kind to associate the working people of England with the wild ravings of continental revolutionists.

THE THAMES MURDER AND MUTILATION CASE.—The inquest touching the death of the person whose remains have recently been found in different parts of the Thames was resumed on Monday. Medical evidence was given that the different parts which had been found all belonged to the same body, and that of a female. Mrs. Christian stated her firm belief that the deceased was Mrs. Cayley, who had lodged with her in South-street, Battersea; but a brother of Mrs. Cayley said he did not recognise the remains, and Inspector Sayer said he was in possession of information which made him think Mrs. Christian was mistaken. The jury found a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown." Later in the day, another brother of Mrs. Cayley saw the remains and at once identified them. But there is still much doubt on the subject. The Government have offered a reward of 200*l.*

TRADE AND PROFESSIONAL INCOMES.—A return has been printed of the number of persons charged under Schedule D (Trades and Professions) to the income-tax for the years 1868 to 1872 inclusive. Last year, to the 5th of April, the number of persons charged in Great Britain was 437,733. The amount of income charged with the tax was 122,217,418*l.*, and the amount of tax charged 3,055,336*l.* There were 857 persons charged at 10,000*l.* and under 50,000*l.*, and at 50,000*l.* and upwards, sixty-eight persons. In 1868, the number of persons charged with the income-tax under the same Schedule (D) was 379,290; the income charged with tax was 105,902,810; and the amount of tax charged, 2,206,146*l.* Similar accounts are given under Schedule E. Last year, ending the 5th of April, in Great Britain, the amount charged with tax was 23,991,965*l.*; the number of persons 147,779, and the amount of tax, 599,489*l.* Under the several schedules last year in Great Britain the tax was net 9,765,393*l.* Returns are given as to Ireland, as Scotland is included in Great Britain. Under the several schedules, the net amount was 597,853*l.* In 1868 it was 489,215*l.*, and last year as to Ireland it was the highest.

A SHOCKING EVENT.—A labourer named William Dorey, living near Portsdown, a few miles from Chichester, was brought before the magistrates at Chichester on Saturday, charged with causing the death of a labourer by thrusting a stick into his eye. Dorey has lately been attending the services of the sect called "Ranters." Although unable to read, he was in the habit of carrying a Bible about with him, and at times his manner has been most singular. On Thursday morning, about one o'clock, he went to the house of a neighbour with a lighted benzoline lamp and a stick in his hand, and burst in the back door. The man in the house, seeing Dorey looked very wild, went for assistance, and was followed by Dorey. As three men came up, however, he went behind a rick, and when he was pursued he struck Dymot, one of the pursuers, with his stick in the eye, causing a fearful wound. Medical aid was called in, but the poor fellow only lingered a few hours. The prisoner, in answer to the charge, said, "I did not strike a blow; if any one struck a blow, it was my Father in heaven." He also said, holding up his stick, "I had this rod from God this morning; I am your master." The prisoner was remanded in order to obtain medical evidence as to his condition.

THE DEVICES OF LONDON BURGLARS.—A correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* writes:—"London burglars have just hit upon a new and audacious dodge. A few days ago a friend and neighbour of mine was called upon by a respectably-dressed person who said he was a detective from Scotland-yard, and had been sent to inquire about a robbery which had been committed at her house by a servant, whose name he gave. It was the first time my friend had heard of the robbery, or the servant. On leaving the detective said, in a casual manner, 'Your name is ——, I think, and you are a widow?' Something in the man's manner excited suspicion, and Mrs. —— said, 'Yes, but I have two grown-up sons living with me.' The same evening the detective came again, and said that he had made a mistake, that he had come to the wrong terrace. It was another terrace of the same name, in another part of London, where the robbery was committed. A few hours later my friend learnt that two of her neighbours had had their houses entered, and one of them had had jewellery to the value of 30*l.* stolen. The robbers had secreted themselves in an adjacent empty house, and effected an entry at the garret window. Information was at once sent to Scotland-yard, and it was then discovered that the alleged detective was an impostor, and no doubt a confederate who had undertaken to obtain information respecting the houses which they meant to visit."

THE COAL QUESTION.—On Saturday the quarterly conference of delegates representing the co-operative associations in the Manchester district, Yorkshire, and the North of England, was held at the Temperance Hotel, Barnsley. There was a large attendance on the occasion. Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., was called to the chair, and briefly addressed the meeting on the business that had called them together, the subject for discussion being, "Coal, and the duty of co-operation to aid in the opening out of collieries, and the benefits to be derived therefrom." Mr. Hughes then read a paper on "Coal co-operation in the metropolis." A very interesting discussion followed the reading of the paper, when Dr. Rutherford moved the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that co-operative mining societies should admit individual members, and that it be a recommendation to the various mining societies to consider the matter of union." Mr. Barras seconded the resolution, which was agreed to. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman. From an article in the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* of yesterday on the mining industry of the counties of Durham and Northumberland, it appears that the present high prices of coal are producing their natural result in inducing colliery owners to open fresh mines and to reopen old ones. The *Chronicle* states that it is generally believed that the immense amount of enterprise now being displayed in the opening out of new coalpits and additional pits will speedily result in a fall of prices.

ASSYRIAN DISCOVERIES.—Mr. George Smith, in a further letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, describes some of his more recent discoveries whilst excavating in Assyria. At Nimrud, the scene of former excavations by Mr. Layard, he found a bronze dish and the inscribed hand from the North-West Palace. Proceeding thence to Kouyunjik, Mr. Smith visited Hammum Ali, where he found very considerable mounds, showing the former existence of a large Assyrian city on the spot. The principal mound is a vast ruined ziggurat or tower, in which one trench had been cut by the French excavators, but without any result. On returning to Mossul he went over to the excavations, and was successful in gaining several tablets. On the 14th May Mr. Smith writes:—"I rode into the Khan with my day's store of cuneiform fragments, and took out the fragments one by one and brushed off the dirt with which they were thickly encrusted. On cleaning one of the fragments and reading its contents, to my astonishment it turned out to be the missing fragment of column I. of the account of the Deluge, the fragment of all others which I most wished to find. I at once copied the precious piece for fear of accidents, and then packed it away for transport to England. On the evening of Saturday, the 17th May, I started to examine the mounds of Kalata and Khorsabad. I put up at an Arab village near Kalata, and next morning inspected the local mound. This is of considerable size, and appears to me to have been a fort of the Assyrian epoch. I entered a chamber in the side of it, which seemed like a later tomb, and had been recently rifled of its contents. After seeing Kalata, I examined the mounds of Khorsabad, which have been very well excavated by the French expedition under M. Botta and M. Place. I must confess that the French excavation has been both more systematic and more complete than ours, but this was not the fault of Mr. Layard and his successors, but rather of the British people, who did not support the work of their explorers as a task of such importance required. After examining Khorsabad, I returned to Mossul to superintend the excavations, and the work continued from day to day, fresh inscriptions continually turning up." In his next letter, Mr. Smith hopes to give an account of what he has found, including the selection of tablets and ancient relics, which, having been presented by the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph* to the national collection, are now exhibited for the first time in the Assyrian Gallery of the British Museum.

Gleanings.

Amongst the companies registered last week was the "Protestant Newspaper Company."

If a man could be conscious of all that is said of him in his absence, he would probably become a very modest man indeed.

There is an orange tree at San Gabriel, California, supposed to be eighty years old, which is said to have yielded in one season 6,200 oranges.

A celebrated philosopher used to say, "The favours of fortune are like steep rocks—only eagles and creeping things mount to the summit."

A Western paper announces that board for the summer can be obtained at "a large and shady brick gentleman's residence."

The "cast of countenance" of an English tragedian at present in Paris is described by a French critic as that of "Don Quixote giving away tracts."

A Pennsylvania preacher, while holding services, recently, gave thanks in a fervent prayer for the prosperous condition of their crops—"excepting, O Lord, the corn, which is backward, and the oats, which are mighty thin in spots."

A memorial tablet is to be placed in the house in King-street, Covent-garden, wherein the composer of "Rule Britannia" was born, Dr. Arne; but who can indicate the place of birth of the composer of "God save the King"?—*Athenæum.*

The three small planets discovered in France last year have received the names Liberatrix (in honour of M. Thiers), Vellida, and Johanna. The five planets which still remain without names were all discovered by Prof. Watson, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S., three last year, and two this.

During the examination of a witness as to the locality of the stairs in a house, the learned counsel asked: "Which way did the stairs run?" The witness, who was a noted wag, replied: "One way they run down and the other way they run up."

AMERICAN ODDITIES.—Among national post-offices are the following: Ti Ti, To To, Why Not, Pipe Stem, Stony Man, Sal Soda, Shichshinny, Snow-shoes, Overalls, Lookout, Last Chance, Backbone, Marrow Bones, Sorrel Horse, Tally Ho, and Tired Creek.

A USEFUL TREE.—The papaya tree and its juice are used in India to make meat tender. The juice, or a solution of it, undoubtedly softens, digests, or dissolves meat, albumen, or gluten. Assistant-Surgeon Gopal Chunder Roy compares the action to that of a ferment, and suggests the administration of a few grains of the dried juice after meals in cases of indigestion, depending on a deficient secretion of gastric juice. His experiments were conducted at Netley under Dr. Parkes.

MERCURY IN THE HUMAN BODY.—An illustration of the accumulation of mercury in the human system was furnished lately at a lecture in Vienna by the exhibition of the leg-bone of a man whose death

had been accelerated by the use of the metal. Professor Hatt struck the bone heavily upon his lecture-table, and thousands of glittering little globules of quicksilver were forced out, and rolled into larger drops on the black surface before him. All this had been absorbed into the man's system during life.

Humours of the Telegraph.—Hartford, Conn., has a young gentleman operator, who after repeated calls for a young lady operator in an other office, at last got a response, and then "click, click, click" (fortissimo), he telegraphed back to her, vehemently, "I have been trying to get you for the last half-hour!" In a moment, the following spicy reply came tripping back to him over the wires from the telegraphic maiden: "That's nothing. There is a young man here who has been trying to do the same thing for the last two years, and he hasn't got me yet."

Truth is Always the Best.—Truth has all the advantages of appearance, and many more; and, upon, every account, sincerity is true wisdom. As to the affairs of this world, integrity hath many advantages over all the arts of dissimulation and deceit. It is much the plainer and the easier, much the safer and more secure way; it hath less of trouble and difficulty of entanglement and perplexity, of danger and hazard; it is the shortest and nearest way to our end, carrying us thither in a straight line, and will hold out at last, when deceit and cunning, which continually grow weaker and less effectual, will finally fail us.

Sermon Difficulties.—A correspondent relates the following incident which recently occurred in a village not one hundred miles from Bristol:—The worthy vicar being indisposed, obtained the assistance of a neighbouring curate. After the customary service that clergyman dived into his pocket for his sermon, but it was not forthcoming, and he had to descend from the pulpit and go to the vicarage to borrow another. But the curate's difficulties were not yet over. He could not decipher the manuscript, and had once more to retreat. This time, however, the vicar appeared and read his own sermon. Once in the same church the congregation were dismissed in consequence of the sermon "being left at home."

A Fortune Told.—A gentleman, to] oblige a credulous lady-friend, recently tested the powers of a rather renowned fortune-teller. But he went his own way to work, and therefore dressed himself in ladies' clothes. The fortune-teller did not discover the disguise, but the experimentor heard what made him very unhappy. "What did the fortune-teller say to you?" asked the credulous lady-friend on his return, and hopeful that the sceptic had been convinced against his will. "Why," said the gentleman, assuming a very grave aspect, "she told me I was to marry soon." "Yes, yes," continued the lady as he paused, "go on; what then?" "What then? Why, that I was to be the happy mother of ten children."

A Wonderful Old Negro, according to the *Louisville Journal*, is at present living on the farm of a Dr. Scott, near Milan, Gibson county, Tennessee, in the United States. He is 124 years of age. A gentleman who lately called at the farm, met "an old snaggled-toothed amendment gentleman, sixty-five years of age," by whom he was told that his "grandpap" was in the house. Soon after "grandpap" himself came tripping down the steps "as nimble as a fifteen-year old boy," and was very communicative. He was, he said, twenty-five years old when the revolutionary war began. He belonged to Captain Snow, who served under General Marion; was born in South Carolina, and fought through the war under his master in nearly every battle. When about ninety years old he went totally blind, and remained so two years. His hair, which was as white as wool, all came out. Subsequently his eyesight returned, and a new growth of hair came, which is now about half grey. He enjoys fine health, goes hunting, and shoots birds and squirrels without glasses. He is very religious, and is the father of thirteen children, the eldest of whom would be over 100 years of age, if living. His youngest child is now fifty-three years old. He never was sick or ailing in his life—never took a dose of medicine, never had the toothache, and has not an unsound tooth in his head.

An Awkward Situation.—A story is told at the expense of a distinguished theological professor at Andover, whose usually retentive memory is occasionally a little treacherous on proper names. While visiting a neighbouring city, some time since, as he stood upon the depôt platform waiting for a train, a gentleman stepped up, accosted the professor, shook hands warmly, and began numerous inquiries in regard to members of his family and the good friends living in A. The professor was puzzled; the face of his cordial friend was quite familiar, and he was evidently no stranger to himself or family, but to recall his name was beyond an effort of memory. The professor joined in a friendly conversation, disliking to make the awkward inquiry, and hoping for some chance word to reveal the name of his friend. But it came not, and as the conversation went on, the ignorance became more and more embarrassing. At last a happy thought came to the professor; he would get it without asking. So with an indifferent air he asked, "Let me see, I forget how you spell your name!" But alas for the expedient! With a curious smile, his friend replied, "Well, usually, I spell it J-o-n-e-s!" Just at that moment the professor remembered the necessity of going to the waiting-room to look after his travelling-bag. The inability to spell "Jones," or the suggestion that there was more than one way of spelling it, betrayed *something*, certainly, and the professor saw it.

Social Changes since 1811.—The newly-published volume of the so-called Bath Archives, gives some interesting evidence of the social changes of the last two generations. For instance, this vision of what London might become was thought extravagant in 1811:—"They contemplated such grand undertakings as the rebuilding of Drury Theatre, the setting up of a second Opera-house, the making Portland-place extend to Pall-Mall in nearly full spread; a park of five miles in extent, rivers, villas, &c." A tour in Scotland was still thought an adventure:—"Ours is a journey one does not make twice in one's life." Bath coaching was of this kind in those days:—"I have just engaged the two-day Bath coach for Saturday, on which morning our whole nursery will embark in it at Hatchett's and be with you on Sunday evening at six. By arrangement the coach will take them up the hill and set them down at the house you have engaged for them." This was the watering-place accommodation of 1810:—"We enter by a deep step into the earth, and the ceiling is within two or three inches only of our heads; yet we have two good rooms to the south, and everybody who can furbish up any sort of habitable tenement with that aspect which gives a view of the sea, and is also most desirable for the summer season, is pretty sure of a tenant." Fine ladies evaded, by means like these, paying postage when franks were not to be had:—"Miss C. has written to ask if the hares she sent me a month ago had arrived, and the letters with which they were stuffed. Now, the hares I acknowledged, but, not being aware that their stomachs were postbags, the letters were thrown into the fire, as I have since learnt from my cook."

A Good Moral on the Croquet Question.—Croquet is like almost everything else in life, it may be made a source of good or evil. It depends on how you take it. But it is a rare test of character. In croquet, as in life, we have to learn to submit to defeat, and he who can fight hard for victory, and then take defeat with undiminished cheerfulness, is the greatest conqueror in the world. So that croquet may be used as a sort of moral gymnastic, a developer of patience, of fairness, and Christian forbearance. But it was not to advocate croquet that we took this text. It was to call attention to the fact that the chief discipline of life comes from little things. The daily fretting of business, the galling embarrassments of purposes crossed by the counter-purposes of others, are hard to bear because we must bear them always. Every man who stands in organised relations to other men is daily tried by the irritability of a superior, or the intractability of a subordinate. Women, of all others, especially those who have the cares of housekeeping and the management of children, are subject to annoyances much more grievous, in the long run, than the greater sorrows of life. The great heroes are not those who have carried heaviest sorrows meekly, but those men who have endured daily contradictions of people and daily embarrassment of circumstances with meekness; the great heroines are those women that, under the incessant wear and tear of little vexations, have borne in obscurity the flower of patience and the fruit of long-suffering. In great trials there are compensations. The little trials of life may bring us evil instead of good. We may get harm out of croquet. Trials only do good to them that are properly exercised thereby. The difficulties of life and the vexations of croquet are means upon which we may exercise our virtues and grow strong. But we may, by giving way to our weaknesses, lose even what strength we have.—*Christian Union.*

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

A uniform charge of One Shilling (prepaid) is made for announcements under this heading, for which postage-stamps will be received. All such announcements must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.]

MARRIAGES.

CAMERON—DUTHIE.—September 9th, at the Presbyterian Church, Camden-road, by the Rev. J. Oswald Dykes, D.D., John Cameron, of H.M. Madras Civil Service, to Annie Cowie, only daughter of the late William Duthie, Merchant, London.

CONDER—CONDER.—September 10th, at Hitchin, by the Rev. G. W. Conder, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. S. B. Driver, Arnold Clarkson Conder, of Wray, Lancaster, to Caroline Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Conder, of Biggleswade.

DEATHS.

GRAHAM—At Ulsterville, Belfast, on the 9th inst., Margaret Lockhart Herriot, wife of Robert Graham, and daughter of Robert Herriot, Kirkcaldy, aged 30.

CONWAY—September 9th, at Plasmont, Pontypool, the residence of her brother, W. Conway, Anne, third daughter of the late John Conway, Pontrhydyrun.

FUNERAL REFORM.

The LONDON NECROPOLIS COMPANY conducts Funerals with simplicity, and with great economy. Prospectus free.—Chief Office, 2, Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's *Gazette.*)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1873.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£38,305,625	Government Debt.	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,984,900
		Gold Coin&Bullion	23,305,625
		Silver Bullion	—
	£38,305,625		£38,305,625

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Propr'tor's Capit'l	£14,553,000	Government Securities, (inc. dead weight annuity)	£13,238,409
Rest..... ..	3,807,507		
Public Deposits ..	6,902,138		
Other Deposits ..	22,178,396	Other Securities ..	21,454,076
Seven Day and other Bills	449,224	Notes	12,464,700
		Gold & Silver Coin	713,080
	£47,890,265		£47,890,265

Sept. 11, 1873. Frank May, Chief Cashier.

How to Dye Silk, Wool, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, without soiling the hands. Use Judson's Simple Dyes, eighteen colours, 6d. each, full instructions supplied. Of all chemists. The "Family Herald," Sept. 3, says, "A very slight acquaintance with Judson's Dyes will render their application clear to all."

Holloway's Pills.—It has been often and truly asserted that want of forethought ruins thousands and kills hundreds. Surely in the matter of personal suffering, remedial means should be always available. Nothing preserves the health so well as an occasional alterative when the heat is oppressive and the nerves are unstrung. These Pills act admirably on the stomach, liver, and kidneys, and so thoroughly purify the blood, that they are most efficient in warding off nausea, fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, and all other maladies, always rife throughout our summers.—All who have the laudable and natural desire of maintaining their own and their families' health, cannot do better than trust to Holloway's Pills, which will cool, regulate, and strengthen the system.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark Lane, Monday, Sept. 15.

The continuous wet weather causes continued firmness in the trade for wheat. The high prices paid for English are just supported. Foreign wheat is 1s. dearer. Barley and peas are fully as dear. New beans 2s. lower. A liberal arrival of oats last week has been met by a good demand, and 6d. per qr. advance has been obtained. We have few arrivals of cargoes, and prices of wheat and maize are fully maintained.

CURRENT PRICES.

	Per Qr. s.	s.		Per Qr. s.	s.
Wheat—			Peas—		
Essex and Kent, red..	—	to —	Grey	34	to 37
Ditto new.. ..	—	57	Maple	37	42
White	—	—	White	37	41
„ new ..	—	60	Boilers	37	41
Foreign red ..	58	63	Foreign	37	40
„ white ..	66	67			
			Rye—	36	38
Barley—					
English malting	34	39	Oats—		
Grinding.. ..	31	33	English feed ..	22	30
Distilling.. ..	36	42	„ potato..	—	—
Foreign	37	40	Scotch feed ..	—	—
			„ potato..	—	—
Malt—			Irish Black ..	21	23
Pale..	66	74	„ White ..	20	27
Chevalier.. ..	—	—	Foreign feed ..	20	24
Brown	55	60			
			Flour—		
Beans—			Town made ..	50	57
Ticks	33	37	Best country households ..	46	48
Harrow	35	39	Norfolk & Suffolk	39	45
Pigeon	41	48			
Egyptian.. ..	37	39			

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday, Sept. 15.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 16,309 head. In the corresponding week in 1872 we received 15,109; in 1871, 17,756; in 1870, 9,932; in 1869, 13,178; and in 1868, 8,820 head. The cattle trade to-day has been quieter, owing to the increased supplies. The supply of beasts was considerably above the average. Prime English breeds have been tolerably steady in value, but inferior have been 2d. per 8lbs. lower. Prime breeds have changed hands at 6s. 2d. to 6s. 4d., and occasionally 6s. 6d. per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire we have received about 160, from Leicestershire and Northamptonshire about 1,800, from Norfolk 40, from Hereford 200, from other parts of England about 250, and from Ireland about 40 head. The supply of foreign beasts has been good, and has included about 1,880 Touning, about 400 Dutch, and about 310 Spanish. The trade has been quiet, and prices have had a drooping tendency. English sheep have been in short supply, nevertheless the demand has been inactive, and prices have given way 2d. per 8lbs., the best Downs and half-breds making 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. per 8lbs. Foreign breeds have been in bad request on easier terms. The calf trade has been quiet at about late rates. Pigs have sold at previous currencies.

Per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	4	8	to	5	2	Pr. coarse wooled	6	0		6	4
Second quality .	5	4		5	8	PrimeSouthdown	6	6		6	8
Prime large oxen	5	10		6	2	Lge.coarse calves	4	6		5	2
Prime Scots . .	6	4		6	6	Prime small	5	8		6	4
Coarse inf. sheep	4	8		5	0	Large hogs . .	4	4		5	0
Second quality .	5	2		5	10	Neat sm. porkers	5	2		5	6

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET, Monday, Sept. 15.—The demand for meat of any description was languid. The supplies offering were moderate, and prices favoured buyers.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Inferior beef .	3	0	to	3	6	Inferior Mutton	3	4	to	4	0
Middling do. .	3	8		4	4	Middling do. .	4	4		5	4
Prime large do.	5	0		5	4	Prime do. . .	5	4		5	8
Prime small do.	5	4		5	10	Large pork . .	4	0		4	4
Veal	5	0		5	4	Small do. . .	5	0		5	8

PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 15.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,063 firkins butter, and 2,853 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 26,200 packages butter and 2,107 bales bacon. The sale of Irish butter was limited, prices generally advanced about 2s. per cwt.; the supplies of foreign were barely equal to the demand; Normandy and

Jersey brought 2s. to 4s. more money; Dutch, 130s. to 132s. In bacon no change in value of best Waterford, but other descriptions sold at irregular prices.

COVENT GARDEN, Thursday, Sept. 11.—The market has been well supplied with most descriptions of produce, but nearly all the bush fruit is now done with, except a few red currants. The Channel Islands and France are sending heavy consignments of apples and pears; from Jersey also large quantities of grapes, mostly of inferior quality. Cob nuts and filberts are in good request, at advanced prices.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 15.—The demand to-day has been very good for new hops, especially for coloury samples, which passed off at extremely firm rates. The quality of the growth is at present uneven, some being mouldy. Yearlings are in better demand at more money. Continental markets are quiet. Mid and East Kent, 6*l*., 7*l*., 9*l*.; Weald of Kent, 5*l*. 10s., 6*l*. 10s., 7*l*. 7s.; Sussex, 5*l*. 5s., 6*l*., 6*l*. 15s.; Country Farnham, 6*l*., 6*l*. 10s., 8*l*.; Farnham, 7*l*., 8*l*. 10s.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 15.—These markets are steady, and the tendency of values is upwards, as there is still a want of animation in the demand. The imports of foreign potatoes into London last week were unimportant. Flukes, 90s. to 120s. per ton; Regents, 70s. to 100s. per ton; Shaws, 70s. to 80s. per ton; Kidneys, 70s. to 90s.

SEED, Monday, Sept. 15.—There are no samples of new English cloverseed yet offering for sale, and old parcels of foreign are held with rather more firmness, at fully as much money, finest white being rather dearer, the foreign advices coming forward of on improving tendency. The large supply of new white Essex mustardseed offering last week is going steadily into the hands of the mustard makers, best samples making 12s. 6d. to 13s. per bushel; brown parcels are asked for: a few parcels of old yet remain on the market, but are not for the moment wanted. Trifolium sold in small lots at fully as much money. Trifolium sold in small lots at fully as much money. New trefoil was held with firmness, the short crop of fine quality induced holders to be firm in their demands. Winter tares were bought at last week's currency for the best parcels. Canaryseed was rather dearer. Hempseed firm.

WOOL, Monday, Sept. 15.—The English wool market has been firm, although business has not been brisk. Long-stapled sorts have commanded the larger share of attention. For colonial wool the demand has been quiet, but at full prices.

OIL, Monday, Sept. 15.—Linseed oil has been quiet at about late rates. In rape transactions have been on an average scale. Other oils have changed hands slowly.

TALLOW, Monday, Sept. 15.—P.Y.C. is steady at 42s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Town tallow commands 41s. per cwt. net cash. Rough fat, 2s. per 8lbs.

COAL, Monday, Sept. 15.—Hettons, 33s. 6d.; Hetton Lyons, 31s. 6d.; Hartlepool East, 33s. 3d.; Hawthorn, 31s. 9d.; Kelloe, 32s.; Eden Main, 32s. Ships fresh arrived, 31; ships left from last day, 2; ships at sea, 15.

VALETUDO VISQUE LIBERIS.—"A preparation known as Dr. Ridge's Patent (cooked) Food is excellent for infants and invalids. It will be found a very useful preparation for making custards, puddings, and similar preparations for the nursery and sick room."—Extract from "Cassell's Household Guide." Supplied by most chemists and grocers in 1s. packets and 2s. 6d. tins.—Manufactory, Bermondsey, London.

Advertisements.

WANTED, at Michaelmas, a young Lady as GOVERNESS to five children. Thorough English, Music, and French required.—Address, Y. Z., Post Office, Henham, near Bishop Stortford, Herts.

LECTURERS. — MINISTERS having leisure time may have an ENGAGEMENT to LECTURE once or twice a week in their localities on a matter of business, but universally beneficial.—For particulars, apply to Mr. R. H. Langridge, 5, Eythorne-road, Loughboro-road North, Brixton, S.W.

TO PARENTS or GUARDIANS.—An opportunity offers in a respectable family, at a Farm House in a healthy locality, to RECEIVE a LITTLE GIRL from eight to twelve years of age, to be educated, &c., with the two Daughters of the advertiser, whose ages are seven and twelve. An excellent Governess is engaged, and every care and comfort will be bestowed on the Pupil. References given and required.—For particulars, &c., address, G. Todd, Esq., Stamford Hill School, London.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, in a first-class Family GROCERY Business, a well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE.—Address, Lincolne and Davison, High-street, Newmarket.

HOLY LAND and EGYPT for FIFTY-FIVE GUINEAS.—H. GAZE and SON, originators and first conductors of EASTERN TOURS, will start an EIGHTH SERIES of parties in OCTOBER. The cheapest Oriental tours ever organised, being the only tours at rates inclusive of all expenses. "Oriental Gazette," 2d., H. Gaze and Son, 142, Strand, London.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

The NEXT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at 18, SOUTH-STREET, FINSBURY, on TUESDAY, Sept. 25th, 1873. The Poll will commence at Eleven o'clock and close at Twelve precisely.

I. VALE MUMMERY, } Hon.
W. W. KILPIN, } Secs.

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK HILL, LONDON.

Founded May, 1758.

TO WIDOWS and OTHERS.—The Committee of the above Institution, which accommodates 400 Children, have resolved to admit ONE-FOURTH of ALL the eligible Candidates who may be presented for election in January next. Fatherless Children of both sexes from any part of the kingdom are eligible, between seven and eleven years of age, if their parents have not received parish relief.

Forms to fill up, and all necessary information, may be obtained at the Office, for which early application is advised.

JOHN KEMP WELCH, Treasurer.
JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 73, Cheapside, E.C.

The Committee, in presenting the above notification to the public, wish it to be understood that they desire to fill up all the vacancies now in the Institution at the earliest possible date, but as this will involve considerable additional expense, they very earnestly appeal for FUNDS.

Patronised by the CROWN PRINCESS of PRUSSIA, the SULTAN of TURKEY, and the NAWAB NAZIM of BENGAL.

SEWING MACHINES,

From £2 2s. to £25.

The only Establishments in London where the opportunity is afforded of inspecting and comparing every description of

SEWING MACHINES.

It is absurdly claimed for almost every Sewing Machine, whatever description, that it is superior to all others, for all purposes.

SMITH and CO., having no interest in selling any particular Machine, are enabled to recommend impartially the one best suited for the work to be done, and offer this GUARANTEE to their Customers:—Any Machine sold by them may be EXCHANGED after one month's trial, for any other kind, without charge for use.

SMITH & Co., 69, EDGWARE ROAD,

AND

4, CHARLES STREET, SOHO, LONDON.

THE LONDON AND GENERAL PERMANENT

LAND, BUILDING, AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

Shares, £40. Monthly Subscription, 5s. Entrance Fee, 1s. per Share.

337, STRAND, W.C.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Lichfield.
Thomas Hughes, Esq., Q.C., M.P.
The Hon. H. F. Cowper, M.P.

CHAIRMAN OF DIRECTORS

Thomas Hughes, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

Large or small sums received on deposit, repayable at short notice. Shares may be taken at any time—no back payments.

Money ready to be advanced on Freehold or Leasehold Security.

W. R SELWAY, Managing Director.

MR. COOKE BAINES, SURVEYOR and VALUER, PREPARES and NEGOTIATES COMPENSATION CLAIMS for Property Compulsorily taken for Railways and other Improvements, and also Values property for every purpose.—26, Finsbury-place, Moorgate-street, E.C

LONDON.—SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 37, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, W.C. Beds, from 1s. 6d. Plain Breakfast or Tea, 1s. 3d.

See Testimonials, of which there are a thousand in the Visitors' Book.

"We are more than satisfied; we are truly delighted to find in London so quiet and comfortable a domicile. We shall certainly highly recommend Shirley's to all our friends."—J. ROBERTS, Bourne.

"As on all previous visits, I can testify that this is the most comfortable home I find when away from home."—W. B. HARVEY, Frome.

"After visiting various places in England, I have come to consider Shirley's (in view of its combining the greatest comfort and respectability, with the most moderate charges) as the Temperance Hotel *par excellence*."—J. K. KARCHER, Toronto, C.W.

HYDROPATHY!—JACKSON HOUSE, MATLOCK BANK, DERBYSHIRE.

Resident Proprietors and Managers—Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE BARTON.

The house is replete with every convenience for the full prosecution of the Hydropathic System, and possesses a high character for cleanliness and comfort. Jackson House, from its sheltered position and internal arrangement, is eminently adapted for pursuing the system during the autumn and winter months.

Terms—from 24s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. per week.
Prospectuses on application.

LADIES' ENAMELLED KID BOOTS,

Elastic or Button, beautifully made, 21s. and 23s.

Soft House Boots, 5s. 6d.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, W.

PHILIPPE AND CANAUD'S SARDINES

of this season's preserving may now be obtained of all Grocers and Italian Warehousemen, and wholesale of

CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Soho Square, London,

Sole Agents for Great Britain.

USE

GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.

(NON-MERCURIAL.)

For more than 20 years it has sustained an unrivalled reputation throughout the United Kingdom and Colonies as the BEST and SAFEST article for cleaning Plate.

Sold by Chemists and Ironmongers, &c., in Boxes, 1s. 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, and by the Inventor, J. GODDARD Chemist, Leicester.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—The ENCHANTED GLEN. This successful Entertainment has now been represented 167 times! New Songs and a new GHOST EFFECT in the Incantation Scene, by the Author. Daily at 4 and 9 (Wednesday excepted), by Mr. Oscar Heartwell.—The GREAT EXHIBITION, by Mr. Malden, who has just returned from Vienna.—The SHAH and the PERSIANS; with Original Persian Music, by Mr. J. L. King.—A (N) ICE LECTURE, by Professor Gardner.—Open daily, from 12 to 5, and 7 to 10. Admission 1s.

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The "MEDAL FOR PROGRESS" has been awarded to J. S. FRY and SONS, Manufacturers of the celebrated Caracas Cocoa.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE and COCOA.

The Award of the "Medal for Progress" at the Vienna Exhibition is a fresh proof of the high position assigned to the firm by a competent International Jury.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

"The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air, Edited by Dr. Hassall.

NINE PRIZE MEDALS awarded to J. S. FRY and SONS.

EDWARD WADSWORTH, ORGAN BUILDER, ALBERT-SQUARE, MANCHESTER, estimates for New Instruments, Enlargements, and Tuning on application.

REMOVING or WAREHOUSING FURNITURE, &c., application should be made to the BEDFORD PANTECHNICON COMPANY (Limited) for their Prospectus. Removals effected by large railway vans. Estimates free. Advances made if required.—Address, Manager, 194, Tottenham-court-road, W.C.

FIELD'S

PATENT "OZOKERIT" CANDLES.

IMPROVED IN COLOUR.

IMPROVED IN BURNING.

Made in all sizes, and

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BURN THE WESTMINSTER WEDGE-FITTING

COMPOSITE CANDLES.

The Best, the Cleanest, the Safest, and in the end the Cheapest.

Sold everywhere. Wholesale only of

J. C. & J. FIELD, Upper Marsh, Lambeth, London.

A DELICATE AND CLEAR COMPLEXION,

with a Delightful and Lasting Fragrance, by using the celebrated

"UNITED SERVICE" SOAP TABLETS,

4d. and 6d. each. Manufactured by

J. C. and J. FIELD, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH.

Order of your Chemist, Grocer, or Chandler.

ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES:

THE ORIGINAL AND SUPERIOR.

Is only manufactured by

JOHN BURGESS & SON

107, STRAND (Corner of Savoy Steps), LONDON.

Established 1760.

DINNEFORD'S

FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH,

HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES, CHILDREN, and INFANTS.

DINNEFORD AND CO.,

172, New Bond-street, London, and of all Chemists.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS,

Soda, Potass, Seltzer, Lemonade, Lithia, and for GOUT, Lithia & Potass.

CORKS BRANDED "R. ELLIS & SON, RUTHIN," and every label bears their trade mark. Sold everywhere, and Wholesale of R. Ellis & Son, Ruthin, North Wales. London Agents:—W. Best and Son, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS. — Impure blood, no matter how caused, is the foundation of all disease, hence the value of KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS, which effectually cleanse the vital fluid from all impurities. They strengthen all the organs, and restore impaired health when all other remedies have failed.

Sold by all Chemists and other Dealers in Patent Medicines, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

THE COAL TAR SOAP (WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS), for Purifying, Sweetening, Cleansing, and Making Lustrous the Skin, Sweeping away all Pimples, Blotches, and Roughness. Recommended by the entire Medical Profession; and, from its agreeable and Sanitary Action, is the most Popular TOILET SOAP in the World. "Miss Braddon has a high appreciation of Messrs. Wright and Co.'s COAL TAR SOAP."—"Belgravia" Office.

THE COAL TAR SOAP (WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS). — By its Antiseptic Qualities it Wards off all Infectious Diseases, such as Smallpox, Scarlatina, &c, and thoroughly Purifies the body after an Attack, so necessary for the Prevention of the graver Secondary Complications. "It is the only true Antiseptic Soap."—The British Medical Journal.

THE COAL TAR SOAP (WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS), from its Mildness and Healthful Action, is particularly useful to Children, preventing and curing the many Forms of Skin Diseases to which they are subject. "In our hands it has been most effective in Skin Diseases."—The Lancet. By all Chemists, in Tablets, 6d. and 1s. W. V. WRIGHT and Co., Southwark.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS.—Our Chimney-tops never fail to cure. We fix them "No Cure, No Pay," or send them to all parts on trial and approval.
WILSON and CO., 20, Seymour-street, N.W.

"HEATING APPARATUS."
GRUNDY'S PATENT for WARMING and VENTILATING CHAPELS, SCHOOLS, &c., with pure Warm Air, is superseding other plans. Success guaranteed. For Apparatuses erected during the Summer months, credit will be given until January following, so that they can be tested in cold weather, and no charge will be made in case of failure. Testimonials post free on application to John Grundy, Tyldesley, near Manchester.

W. G. NIXEY'S Refined BLACK LEAD.
"CLEANLINESS."
The Proprietor begs to CAUTION the Public against being imposed upon by unprincipled tradesmen, who, with a view of deriving greater profit, are manufacturing and vending SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of the above article.
Ask for
W. G. NIXEY'S BLACK LEAD.
And see that you have it.—12, Soho-square, London, W.

IRON CHURCHES, CHAPELS, &c.,
ON AN IMPROVED SYSTEM.
Tasteful in Design,
Economical, Durable, Quickly Erected, and removable without injury. Prices on application.
ISAAC DIXON,
IRON CHURCH, CHAPEL, SCHOOL, AND HOUSE BUILDER,
HATTON GARDEN, LIVERPOOL.

CLARK'S PATENT STEEL NOISELESS SHUTTERS.—Self-coiling, fire and thief-proof. Can be adapted to any window or other opening. Prospectuses free.—CLARK and CO., Sole Patentees, Rathbone-place, W.; Paris, Manchester, Liverpool, and Dublin.

VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.
THE DIPLOMA of HONOUR, being the highest distinction, has been awarded to LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of MEAT.
Require the facsimile, in blue, of the inventor's (Baron Justus v. Liebig) signature on the Trade Mark label.

DENTOCRETE,
OR
SOLUBLE TOOTH POWDER TABLETS.
The most agreeable and perfect embodiment of Tooth Powder ever invented.
The experience of these Tablets is so immensely superior to the harsh and unpleasant sensations produced by cleansing the teeth with an unequal brushful of half-wetted and half-dry powder, often more gritty than otherwise, and the advantages, which are explained in the directions enclosed with each box, are so apparent, that it becomes unnecessary to say more to recommend the Dentocrete Tablets to the favourable consideration of the general public than that they are as efficacious and cleansing in their properties as they are agreeable and free from numerous objections inherent in the nature of ordinary tooth powder. The cleansing properties of these Tablets are to remove all discolorations and dark spots, and to give to the teeth that brilliancy and freshness which may truly be considered "the attribute of PEARLS."
Price of the DENTOCRETE, or SOLUBLE TOOTH POWDER TABLETS, 2s. 6d. per box.
To be obtained of all respectable Chemists, Perfumers, &c., throughout the kingdom. Wholesale of Messrs. BARCLAY and SON, Farringdon-street, and HOVENDEN and SONS, Great Marlborough-street.

CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR.
Opiates, Narcotics, and Squills are too often invoked to give relief in Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary Diseases. Instead of such fallacious remedies, which yield momentary relief at the expense of enfeebling the digestive organs, and thus increasing that debility which lies at the root of the malady, modern science points to CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR as the true remedy.
SELECT TESTIMONIAL.
Dr. Rooke, Scarborough, author of the "Anti-Lancet," says:—"I have repeatedly observed how very rapidly and invariably it subdued Cough, Pain, and Irritation of the Chest in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and I can, with the greatest confidence, recommend it as a most valuable adjunct to an otherwise strengthening treatment for this disease."
This medicine, which is free from opium and squills, not only allays the local irritation, but improves digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Coughs, Influenza, Consumptive Night Sweats, Quinsy, and all affections of the throat and chest.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all respectable chemists, and wholesale by Jas. M. Crosby, Chemist, Scarborough.
*** Invalids should read Crosby's Prize Treatise on "Diseases of the Lungs and Air Vessels," a copy of which can be had gratis of all Chemists.

DR. ROOKE'S ORIENTAL PILLS AND SOLAR ELIXIR.
These well-known family medicines have had a continually-increasing sale throughout the United Kingdom and the British Colonies since their first introduction in 1836, and are especially noted for their strengthening and restorative properties. Hence their invariable success in the relief and cure of Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Asthma and Bronchitis, Pulmonary Consumption, Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Diseases of the Nervous System, whether arising from sedentary mode of life, unhealthy occupation, insalubrious climate, or other cause whatsoever.
The Oriental Pills are sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 4s. 6d. each. The Solar Elixir in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. Both to be obtained of all Chemists.
IMPORTANT FACTS.
All who wish to preserve health and thus prolong life should read Dr. Rooke's "Anti-Lancet," or "Handy-Guide to Domestic Medicine," which can be had gratis from any chemist, or post free from Dr. Rooke, Scarborough. Concerning this book, the late eminent author Sheridan Knowles observed:—"It will be an incalculable boon to every person who can read and think."

SPANISH FLY.
AN ESSAY UPON THE
HUMAN HAIR
AND ITS
REPRODUCTION BY THE STIMULANT SPANISH FLY, OR CANTHARIDES.
Price One Penny. Sent for Two Stamps.
BY ALEX. ROSS,
248, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

MANY hundreds of individuals apply to the writer of this short essay as to the means for recovering an ornament which is prized, more or less, by us all. The pleasure of describing what the hair is, and how it should be treated, was at first pleasant, but after years of repetition it became irksome in the extreme. And this small pamphlet was written to enlighten the public, and save labour to the writer. Not only so, but these pages will show why that great remedy, Spanish Fly Oil, so signally succeeds in most cases of imperfect hair. So difficult is it to give verbally a lengthened statement of the advantages arising from the use of Cantharides Oil for the growth of the hair, that it becomes necessary to adopt a written medium for that purpose; also the difficulty is produced, not from a want of an accumulation of facts, but through oral explanations reaching but the few, and not, like an essay, finding its way to hundreds and thousands of persons suffering from thinness of hair, or disadvantaged in their appearance by meagre locks. Hair may be thought by some to be a subject too trivial to engage the attention of the studious. If an excuse or a reason be required for this study by those so engaged, they may show that their subject has been the theme of the poet and the labour of the painter; that its antiquity is attractive, for the Assyrians, Egyptians, ancient Jews, as well as the people of more classical days, prided themselves in the arranging, beautifying, and promoting the growth of an auxiliary to beauty surpassed by none in its charms. The individual devoting the energies of a life to this subject may remark to those who depreciate his engagement, that the wonders contained within its limits are more than enough for the contemplation of many lives; and like the manipulator with an atom or a globule of water, or the chemist with an examination into the laws of caloric, and the electrician inquiring into the wonders of electricity, he finds that nothing in nature is so insignificant as it at first appears, neither is there anything so small but what is more than sufficient to feed with mental food the mind of man. This is strikingly so with the subject of hair; and it is hoped, before the reader completes the reading of this brief essay, that his opinion will be the same as the writer's. A deficiency of the natural covering called hair produces often disease and death. It is not only true that the bear and wild dog in the Arctic regions could not long exist without its protection, but it is equally a fact that man when prematurely bald, or suddenly deprived of hair, is most susceptible to catarrh. So well known is this, that the greater number, perhaps, of persons wearing perukes do so more as a protection against cold than for the sake of ornament. The chest containing the vital organs induces persons very wisely to protect that part of the body with scrupulous care; but should the chest be kept uncovered, nature, ever beneficent, causes hair to grow upon the neglected part in sufficient quantities, showing, in so doing, the importance not only of keeping that part of the body covered, but that hair is a great preventive to inflammation, other diseases, and death. Plants are provided with this covering that the sun's rays may not be too powerful for them, or that the piercing winds may not do them injury. It is true that these filaments—found upon all plants except those that grow under water—collect from a humid atmosphere the moisture necessary to their well-being; but, important as this office is in the existence of vegetation, it is perhaps subordinate to that of protection from excessive heat or cold. As an ornament, nothing surpasses well-arranged hair, and its suitable decoration principally depends upon its profusion, obtained only through care and cultivation. The painter does not consider his Beauty perfectly charming unless her locks flow plentifully in brightness and thickness—the colour beautiful, and the gloss rich and radiant. The poet will "write a woful ballad to (so small a portion of hair as) his mistress's eyebrow," the inference being that if a few hairs upon the face inspire him with admiration and love, to how much greater an extent of rapture or enthusiasm would he rise in contemplating her flowing locks, "dishevelled, but in wanton ringlets waved." And the sculptor is not forgetful of the effects produced by a judicious use of what the divine Milton calls "golden tresses." But if the poets be taken as guides as to the amount of attention and enthusiasm to be given to the hair, then we shall find that we are to admire it more than any other constituent part of beauty. The learned Liebig has analysed it, and informs us that it consists of hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulphur. In the possession of the writer is the hair of nearly every class, genera, and family of the mammalia, and, upon examination, all are found to contain more or less of these component parts.

SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which speedily produces Whiskers and thickens Hair. 3s. 6d.; sent by post for 54 stamps.—ALEX. ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London, opposite Day and Martin's.—Hair Dye, 3s. 6d.; Face Powder, 1s.

A FACT.—ALEX. ROSS'S HAIR-COLOUR WASH will in two days cause grey hair or whiskers to become their original colour. This is guaranteed by Alex. Ross. It is merely necessary to damp the hair with it. Price 10s. 6d.; sent for stamps.—248, High Holborn, London.

SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in Alex. Ross's CANTHARIDES OIL. It is a sure restorer of Hair and a producer of Whiskers. The effect is speedy. It is patronised by Royalty. The price is 3s. 6d.; sent for stamps.

ALEX. ROSS'S HAIR CURLING FLUID.—It curls immediately straight and ungovernable Hair. It is of no consequence how straight or ungovernable the hair is, when it is used. Sold at 3s. 6d.; sent for 54 stamps.

ALEX. ROSS'S GREAT HAIR RESTORER.—It restores Grey Hair to its original colour in a few days. It increases growth and removes dandrift. Sold in large bottles at 3s. 6d.; sent for stamps or P. O. Order.—A. ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London.

CONSUMPTION, WASTING, IMPERFECT DIGESTION.
SAVORY and MOORE'S PANCREATIC EMULSION and PANCREATINE are the most potent remedial agents. They are the only remedies yet known for effecting the digestion of Cod Liver Oil and preventing nausea, while they also efficiently supply the place of the oil when the stomach cannot tolerate it. These facts are now attested by the published records of numerous medical men, extracts from which accompany each bottle, price from 2s. to 21s.
SAVORY and MOORE,
143, New Bond-street, London, and all Chemists.
NOTE.—Name and trade mark on each bottle.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.
NO ONE SHOULD BE WITHOUT THE BLOOD PURIFIER.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the great purifier of the blood, it effects the most salutary changes in disease; cures scrofula, scorbutic disorders, chronic sore eyes, rheumatism, piles, liver complaints, erysipelas, all blotches and eruptions of the skin, it removes every impurity of the blood, and all humours and morbid collections of the body, in short, it acts like a charm. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 0d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 1 .s. 0d. Pills and Ointment, each in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., by post for 15, 36, and 60 stamps, Sold by all Druggists. Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet-street, London. Get the red and blue wrapper with the old Dr.'s head in the centre.

SAMUEL BROTHERS,
50, *LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON,*
MERCHANT TAYLORS, BOYS' OUTFITTERS, &c.
SAMUEL BROTHERS' vast Stock (the largest in London) is divided into Nine Classes. Each piece of cloth and every garment is marked the class to which it belongs and the price in plain figures.
SAMUEL BROTHERS.—GENTLEMEN'S and YOUTHS' ATTIRE.
NOTED FOR: Accurate Fit. High-class Style. Durable Materials. Value for Money. Best Workmanship. Permanent Colours. Superior Trimmings. Fashionable Designs. Gentlemanly Appearance. Wear-resisting Properties.

NEW AUTUMN FABRICS.
PRICE LIST.

AUTUMN SUITS.				AUTUMN COATS.		
Business, Morning, and Travelling.	Visiting, Frock, and Clerical.	Boys and Youths.	CLASS.	Business, Morning, and Travelling.	Visiting, Frock, and Clerical.	Autumn Overcoats.
36s.	43s. 6d.	16s.	A	17s. 6d.	25s.	21s.
42s.	49s.	20s.	B	21s.	28s.	28s.
50s.	57s.	24s.	C	26s.	33s.	33s.
59s.	68s.	28s.	D	33s.	42s.	42s.
75s.	83s.	31s.	E	42s.	50s.	50s.
81s.	91s.	34s.	F	45s.	55s.	55s.
94s.	104s.	38s.	G	55s.	65s.	65s.
102s.	112s.	. —	H	60s.	70s.	70s.
116s.	130s.	—	I	70s.	84s.	84s.

All sizes of every class for immediate use, or to measure. Guide to self-measurement sent free. Patterns of every class sent free. All Cloths thoroughly shrunk. Perfect in style and fit. Unapproached in style.

NEW AUTUMN TROUSERS.

A	B	C	D	E	F
12s. 6d.	14s.	16s.	17s. 6d.	22s.	24s.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, LUDGATE-HILL.
SAMUEL BROTHERS beg to notify to Parents and Guardians that they have just introduced a new Fabric for Boys' and Youths' Clothing that will resist any amount of hard wear.
THE NEW "WEAR-RESISTING" FABRICS are manufactured in every style of Juvenile Costume.
Suit for a Boy four feet in height, C class, 25s.
Suit for a Boy four feet in height, D class, 30s. 6d.
Price ascending or descending according to size.
SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, LUDGATE-HILL.
THE NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOK of FASHIONS contains 43 Portraits of Boy Princes of Europe, English Ministers, Statesmen, and Politicians, selected from all ranks and parties. Each Portrait (with brief biographical memoir) adorns a figure illustrating the newest and most gentlemanly styles of costume. Price 6d., or gratis to purchasers.
Patterns and guide to self-measurement sent free.
SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON, E.C.

"PSALMS AND HYMNS,"

CONTAINING

ONE THOUSAND HYMNS,

For Private, Social, and Public Worship, carefully and recently selected.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The New Edition, published at Eightpence, is neatly bound, and is strongly recommended for the use of Sunday Scholars, and other young people attending congregational worship. A new Index of hymns suitable for the young has been added. Specimen copies will be sent by post to Ministers or Superintendents making application to the Secretary.

"PSALMS and HYMNS" is now used by Churches in India, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

Upwards of Five Hundred Pounds have been distributed this year by grants to Ministers' Widows.

Applications to participate in the profits must be made to the Trustees.
Address, the Rev. J. T. WIGNER, Tressilian Road, Lewisham High Road, S.E.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We have been glad to receive from the publishers a copy of a new edition of this, one of the best hymn-books with which we are acquainted. Devotional feeling and good taste have controlled the selection."—Nonconformist.

"This edition (16mo enamelled cloth) is not only published at the wonderfully small price of eightpence, but it has special features to recommend it—we find an 'Index of Hymns appropriate for Young People's Special Services.' We commend the book in strongest terms, and hope that this volume will enable very many more to enjoy the public as well as the private use of this beautiful selection of hymns. We thank the trustees for their enterprising spirit."—The Baptist.

"The arrangement is particularly excellent, and the range of topics extensive. . . . The editors have laboriously collected the best materials for praise-worship which our language yet affords."—Freeman.

This Hymn-book may be had in seven different sizes and every variety of binding at very moderate prices. The Cheapest Edition may be had at EIGHTPENCE. Undenominational title-pages if required.

Published for the Trustees by J. HADDON and CO., Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Specimen Copies will be forwarded on receipt of the amount in postage-stamps or P.O. order. Prospectuses, with full particulars, sent on application.

Budge Row Chambers, E.C. JOHN TEMPLETON, Secretary.

J. & P. COATS' BEST SIX-CORD COTTON,
For Hand or Machine Sewing.

J. & P. COATS' EXTRA MACHINE GLACE COTTON.

J. & P. COATS' CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON,
Is Unsurpassed in Quality.

J. & P. COATS' SEWING COTTONS, &c.,

TO BE HAD OF ALL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE—80, WOOD STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

COALS.—GEORGE J. COCKERELL and Co., Coal Merchants to the Queen and to the Royal Family. Best Wall's-end, 40s.; best Coke, 30s. Cash prices—Central Office, 13, Cornhill; West End Office, next Grosvenor Hotel, Pimlico.

COALS.—LEA and CO.'S PRICES.—Hetton or Lambton, 40s.; Hartlepool, 39s.; best Wigan, 36s.; best Silkstone, 36s.; new Silkstone, 35s.; best Clay Cross, 36s.; Primrose, 34s.; Derby Bright, 33s.; Barnsley, 33s.; Kitchen, 30s.; Hartley, 29s.; Cobbles, 28s.; Nuts, 28s.; Coke, 28s. per 12 sacks. Net cash. Delivered thoroughly screened. Depôts, Highbury and Highgate, N.; Kingsland, E.; Beauvoir Wharf, Kingsland-road; Great Northern Railway Stations, King's-cross and Holloway; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park-basin.

RUPTURES.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—Sir William Fergusson, Bart., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq.; F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force, Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 7d., and 31s. 6d., Postage, free.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, free.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, free.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.—The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage, free.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

THE "WORCESTERSHIRE,"

Pronounced by Connoisseurs, "The only Good Sauce,"

Improves the appetite, and aids digestion.

Unrivalled for piquancy and flavour.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS,

and see the Names of LEA & PERRINS on all bottles and labels.

Agents—CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and sold by all Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

The Use of

THE GLENFIELD STARCH

Always secures

The Delight of the Lau ess,

The Admiration of the Beholder,

And the Comfort of the Wearer.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'S

"CHERRY TOOTH PASTE"

Greatly excels all other preparations for the Teeth.

"AGUA AMARELLA"

Restores the Human Hair to its pristine hue, no matter at what age.

"TOILET and NURSERY POWDER"

Beautifully perfumed and guaranteed pure.

ASK for JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S, and see that you have none other than their *genuine* Articles.

Sold by all respectable

CHEMISTS and PERFUMERS.

Wholesale, Angel-passage, 93, Upper Thames-street, London.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM of IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the Red Seal, Pink Label, and Cork branded

"KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY."

Wholesale Depôt, 20, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, W.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—Mr. Thresh, Chemist, Dukinfield, writes:—"One of the principal medical men in this neighbourhood recommends them to his patients and constantly uses them himself." They instantly relieve asthma, consumption, coughs, colds, gout, rheumatism, and all nervous pains, and taste pleasantly. Sold by all Druggists, at 1s. 1½d. per box.

ONE THOUSAND SHEETS (42 Quires) of good CREAM-LAID NOTE, and 1,000 ENVELOPES, suitable for the Clergy, Gentry, and Family use, on receipt of P.O.O. for 10s. 6d.; 500 each, 5s. 6d.; 2,000 each, 20s.

THOMAS M. WOOD, Wholesale Stationer, 24, Milk-street, London, E.C. Established fifty years.

N.B.—Every description of stationery (in reasonable quantities) at the wholesale price.

CHARTA PERFECTA.—This new and beautiful note-paper is the most perfect ever made.

"Is pleasant to the eye; delightful to write upon."—Observer.

"Never varies, is free from all impediments to rapid writing."—Daily News.

Specimen packets, containing six varieties, post free One Shilling.

JENNER and KNEWSTUB, to the Queen and Prince of Wales, Dressing-case Makers, Die Sinkers, Stationers, and Heraldic Engravers, 33, St. James's-street, and 66, Jermyn-street.

STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting-house. Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. The Forms and Account Books required under "The Companies' Acts, 1862 and 1867," kept in stock. Share Certificates Engraved and Printed. Official Seals Designed and Executed.—ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Stations, London-bridge, S.E.

"FOR the BLOOD is the LIFE."—See Deuteronomy, chap. xii., verse 23.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE,

The GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER,

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck,
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs,
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy Sores,
Cures Cancerous Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles, 2s. 3d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the United Kingdom and the world, or sent to any address on receipt of 27 or 132 stamps by

F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, High-street, Lincoln.
Wholesale—All Patent Medicine Houses.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—TIDMAN'S SEA SALT.—TIDMAN and SON beg to announce their REMOVAL from Wormwood-street to 21, WILSON STREET, FINSBURY, London, E.C., where all communications should be addressed.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT, extracted from the "foaming billows," has been analysed by Dr. Hassall and other eminent chemists, who strongly recommend it as very superior to the rock and other salts previously used. It is the only efficient substitute for sea-bathing.—Tidman and Son, removed from Wormwood-street to 21, Wilson-street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT, for producing a real sea bath in your own room. May be used warm, tepid, or cold. Five ounces should be added to each gallon of water.—Sold by Chemists and Druggists, in bags and boxes of 7 lb., 14lb., 28 lb., 56 lb., and 1 cwt. Beware of imitations.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT, used daily, produces astonishing effects in cases of debility, lassitude, &c. It invigorates more effectively and naturally than any other remedy. Sold in bags and boxes by all Chemists and Druggists. N.B.—Particularly see that each packet bears our trade mark.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT supplies the very want of the age, presenting to every one the pleasures of sea bathing without the necessity of a residence on the coast. Baths prepared with this salt may always be obtained at the Argyll Baths, Argyll-place, Regent-street, and 5, New Broad-street.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT is not merely a healthful luxury, but has produced really wonderful effects in many cases of glandular swellings, rheumatic affections, neuralgia, sprained joints, &c.—Sold by Chemists and Druggists. Beware of imitations.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT, used daily, immensely benefits weakly infants, strengthening the limbs, developing the muscles, and invigorating the whole system. It greatly assists in forming a sound constitution. Sold by Chemists and Druggists. Beware of imitations.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT should be used in every nursery. Its wonderful strengthening powers are there exhibited in the most striking manner. For very young children the bath should be tepid. Sold in bags and boxes by Chemists and Druggists. N.B.—Particularly see that each packet bears our trade mark.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT is superior to any other preparation in the world, as by the process employed in its manufacture all the medicinal and invigorating properties of sea-water, eliminated in other cases by the ordinary operations of refining and purifying, are retained in full activity.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT effectually relieves tender feet. They should be bathed night and morning with a solution prepared by dissolving five or six ounces of the salt in a gallon of cold water. Sold by Chemists and Druggists. Beware of imitations.—Tidman and Son, 21, Wilson-street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT.—When purchasing this celebrated article, assure yourself of its verity by seeing that every package bears our well-known trade mark—a bag, on which are the words, "Tidman's Sea Salt."—Tidman and Son, 21, Wilson-street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

First-Class Subscription

FOR A CONSTANT SUCCESSION OF THE NEWEST BOOKS,

ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

Commencing at any date.

*** The Library Messengers call to deliver Books at the Residences of Subscribers in every part of London, on a plan which has given general satisfaction for many years.

BOOK SOCIETIES SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Prospectuses postage free on application.

CHEAP BOOKS.

See MUDIE'S CATALOGUE FOR SEPTEMBER.

New Edition now ready.—Postage free on application.

The New Edition of the Clearance Catalogue offers many popular Books of the Past and Present Seasons at unusually low prices, with a large Selection of Works in general request, strongly rebound, for use in Public Libraries and Literary Institutions.

*** All the Books in Circulation, or on Sale, at MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, may also be obtained, with the least possible delay, by all Subscribers to

MUDIE'S MANCHESTER LIBRARY,

JOHN DALTON STREET, MANCHESTER,

And from all Booksellers in connection with the Library.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY (Limited),

NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

CITY OFFICE—2, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

Now ready, post 8vo, cloth, price 2s.,

SELECTIONS from the MANUSCRIPTS of "AN OLD DISCIPLE."

"One is your Master, Christ; and all ye are brethren."

London: Hall and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

THE HUMAN SOUL—its Immateriality and Immortality: a Lecture, delivered in the Stuart Hall, Cardiff. Post free for Four Penny Stamps.

Address, James Cowell, The Walk, Cardiff.

WORKS BY WILLIAM HANNA, D.D., LL.D.

THE RESURRECTION of the DEAD. Fscp. 8vo, 5s. 6d.

The WARS of the HUGUENOTS. Extra fscp. 8vo, price 5s.

The LIFE of OUR LORD. Six Vols., handsomely bound in cloth extra, gilt edges, price 30s.

Separate Vols., cloth extra, gilt edges, price 5s. each.

1. THE EARLIER YEARS OF OUR LORD. 8th Thousand.
2. THE MINISTRY IN GALILEE. Second Edition.
3. THE CLOSE OF THE MINISTRY. 6th Thousand.
4. THE PASSION WEEK. 5th Thousand.
5. THE LAST DAY OF OUR LORD'S PASSION. 47th Thousand.
6. THE FORTY DAYS AFTER THE RESURRECTION. 9th Thousand.

Edmonston and Douglas, Edinburgh; and all Booksellers.

This day, price One Shilling, Third Edition,

CRACROFT'S INVESTMENT TRACTS.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS as INVESTMENTS. By ROBERT GIFFEN.

London: Edward Stanford, Charing Cross.

Second Edition, this day, price One Shilling; by post, 1s. 3d.,

THE TRUSTEES' GUIDE. A Synopsis of the Powers of Investment usually given to Trustees, with Practical Directions for the Guidance of Trustees in matters relating to Investments, and Tables of Securities. By BERNARD CRACROFT.

London: Edward Stanford, Charing Cross.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND. The Treasurer having received from the several Hospitals and Dispensaries benefited by the Fund, TICKETS for IN and OUT PATIENTS, the Ministers who preached for the Fund can receive a share of them. Applications should be made by letter addressed to the Lord Mayor, stating the Hospital or Dispensary for which the tickets are required, and the Place of Worship where the collection was made.

W. H. RAMSAY, Secretary.

Mansion House, Sept. 8, 1873.

"LAURENCE SAUNDERS" SCHOLARSHIP.

An EXAMINATION for this SCHOLARSHIP, Founded in Memory of Laurence Saunders, who suffered Martyrdom at Coventry in the Reign of Queen Mary, will be held in BRISTOL on TUESDAY, 30th September, and WEDNESDAY, 1st October next. The Scholarship is of the value of about £80 per annum, and is tenable for four years. Candidates, whose age must not exceed 18 on the 8th October, must furnish the Trustees with evidence of moral character. The successful Candidate must, within two weeks after his election, furnish the Trustees with an undertaking, in writing, forthwith to commence or continue his Studies at one of the Colleges at Oxford or Cambridge; or at University College, London; Regent's Park College, London; New College, London; or Owen's College, Manchester. The Examination Papers will consist of—(1) a General Paper in English; (2) a General Paper in Greek; (3) a Paper in Arithmetic, Algebra, and Trigonometry; (4) a General Paper in Latin; (5) a Paper in Analytical Conics and Geometry. In making the election the Trustees will give a preference to Candidates born at or residing at Coventry, or within five miles thereof. Notice of intention to compete for this Scholarship must be sent, together with certificates of birth and character, to JOHN F. NORRIS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Albion Chambers, Bristol (who will answer any inquiries), on or before the 20th September.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

SESSION 1873-4.

The FIRST MATRICULATION EXAMINATION for the Session 1873-4 will be held on FRIDAY, 24th day of October.

The EXAMINATIONS for SCHOLARSHIPS and EXHIBITIONS will commence on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of October.

By a recent regulation of the Council, all Scholarships and Exhibitions of the Second, Third, and Fourth Years may now be competed for by Students who have attained the requisite standing in any Medical School recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University, and have passed the Matriculation Examination in the College.

At the ensuing Examination Eight Scholarships of the value of £25 each will be offered for competition—viz., Two to Students of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth years respectively. In addition, Four Exhibitions of £12 each will be offered—Two to Students of the First and Two to Students of the Second Year respectively; and Two Exhibitions of £16 each—one to Students of the Third and Fourth years respectively.

All scholars are exempt from payment of a moiety of the fee for the compulsory classes. This rule does not apply to the Class of Medical Jurisprudence.

By order of the President,

T. W. MOFFETT, LL.D., Registrar.

5th September, 1873.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

The SESSION of 1873-74 will commence on FRIDAY, the 26th of September, with a Devotional Service for the Professors and Students, to be held at Noon, in the Library. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered at Seven o'clock p.m., by the Rev. R. A. REDFORD, M.A., LL.B.

All necessary information respecting the Ministerial and Lay Student Departments of the Institution may be obtained on application to the undersigned, at the College, Finchley New-road, Hampstead, N.W.

W. FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Principal—Mr. M. JACKSON.

In this Establishment a first-class Education is given in English and Commercial subjects, Modern Languages, Classics, and Mathematics. The Pupils have taken distinguished positions in the Honours Lists of the University of London and at the Civil Service Competitive Examinations. Sixty-eight have passed the Oxford Local Examinations, ten in First- and twenty-three in Second-Class Honours.

The NEXT TERM begins on TUESDAY, 16th September.

RYEWORTH HOUSE LADIES' COLLEGE, LONDON-ROAD, CHELTENHAM,

Principals—

The Misses MAKEPEACE and Rev. J. MAKEPEACE.

The AUTUMN TERM opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17th.

A staff of Professors will assist.

Prospectuses on application.

HEATHFIELD, STONYGATE, LEICESTER.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, Conducted by the Misses MIALL.

French, Italian, Latin, and German, Music, Singing, and Drawing, Dancing and Calisthenics, taught exclusively by the Masters assigned to them.

The English studies are under the immediate direction of the Misses Miall and competent Governesses.

The house is large and airy, situated in a high and healthy locality, surrounded by a good garden.

Terms, with references, forwarded on application.

SCHOOL REOPENED on the 9th of SEPTEMBER.

EDUCATION for GIRLS, at SOUTHSIDE HOUSE, WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Principals—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. SMITH and Miss FERRIS.

The course of study is adapted to the standard of the Cambridge Local Examinations, and is under the personal supervision of Mr. H. B. Smith and Miss Ferris, who have had considerable experience in teaching, and have successfully passed Pupils at Cambridge and Oxford Local Examinations.

STROUD LADIES' COLLEGE, BEECHES' GREEN, STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Principals—The Misses HOWARD.

AUTUMN TERM will begin THURSDAY, September 18th.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Miss POTTER receives a few YOUNG LADIES to board and educate. They are carefully instructed, and first-rate professors attend. Pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations. Reference, the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY, D.D. Grasmere, Lee-road, Blackheath.

VICTORIA VILLA, FINCHLEY, N.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, Conducted by Mrs. WASHINGTON WILKS. The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education, with the French and German Languages; also Piano, Singing, and Drawing taught by competent Masters.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE in the UNITED STATES.

The Burlington and Missouri-River Railroad Company offers for Sale, at a Low Price, on Four, Six, or Ten Years' Credit, with interest at favourable rates, and in quantities to suit purchasers, its Lands in the great Agricultural States of

IOWA AND NEBRASKA,

eligibly situated on the Chicago and Burlington Railway route between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Full information in reference to the character and cost of these Lands, and to the Rates of Passage by Steamship and Railway to the Western and Pacific States, by the above-named route, may be had on application by letter or in person, at any of the offices of the Company in the United Kingdom; also, a Handbook for the use of intending Emigrants.

Liverpool: 16, South Castle-street.

London: 25, Moorgate-street.

HAMILTON A. HILL, General Agent.

TETTENHALL COLLEGE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

HEAD MASTER.

ALEXANDER WAUGH YOUNG, Esq., M.A., Lond. (Gold Medalist in Classics); late Andrews' Scholar, and First Prizeman in Higher Senior Mathematics, of University College, London; Fellow of University College, London.

SECOND MASTER.

JAMES SHAW, Esq., Peel Exhibitioner, Queen's University, Ireland; and First of First Class in Classical Honours at the First B.A. Examination, London University.

ASSISTANT MASTERS.

R. B. CONNELL, Esq., Exhibitioner, Cargill Scholar, and Prizeman of the University of Aberdeen.

A. D. CAMPBELL, Esq., Associate of the Royal College of Preceptors.

HENRY TAYLOR, Esq.

Rev. P. P. ROWE, M.A. London.

HERMANN POMNITZ, Esq., Certificated by the Imperial Prussian Government, and by the University of Paris.

EXTRA MASTERS.

ARCHIBALD GUNN, Esq., Student Royal Academy of Arts, London, Drawing.

THOMAS ROBERTS, Esq., Chemistry.

Resident Lady Matron, Miss BAYLIS.

Applications to Head Master, or to the Hon. Sec., S. DICKINSON, Esq., Wolverhampton.

TUDOR HALL LADIES' COLLEGE, FOREST HILL, SYDENHAM, LONDON.

[PRINCIPALS—Mrs. TODD and Rev. J. W. TODD, D.D.

PROFESSORS.

English Literature	Mrs. C. L. BALFOUR.
Botany	Prof. BENTLEY, King's Coll.
French Language	Dr. MANDROU.
German Language	Dr. GERNER.
Italian Language	Signor SUINO.
English History	Dr. KEMSHEAD, Dulwich Col.
Globes and Natural Science	E. H. WEST, M.A.
Physical Geography ...	Mr. JONES, F.R.G.S., F.G.S.]
Music—Theory, &c. ...	JOHN BLOCKLEY, Esq.
Piano and Harmonium ...	Herr LOUIS DIEHL.
Singing and Organ	H. W. MONK, Esq., King's Col.
Drawing and Painting ...	R. W. BUSS, Esq.
Geology and Biblical Studies	Rev J. W. TODD, D.D., F.G.S

Terms and Particulars on application.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, MIDDLESEX.

HEAD MASTER—

RICHARD F. WEYMOUTH, Esq., D. Lit. and M.A., Fellow of Univ. Coll., Lond.; Member of the Council of the Philological Society, &c., &c.

VICE-MASTER—

Rev. ROBERT HARLEY, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Corresponding Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, Member of the London Mathematical Society, formerly Professor of Mathematics and Logic in Airedale College, Bradford, &c.

ASSISTANT MASTERS—

A. H. SCOTT WHITE, Esq., B.A., Prizeman in Anglo-Saxon and Early English of Univ. Coll., London.

JAMES H. MURRAY, Esq., F.E.I.S., Member of the Council of the Philological Society, one of the Editors of the Publications of the Early English Text Society, Author of "The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland," &c., &c.

JAMES NETTLESHIP, Esq., B.A., Scholar and Prizeman of Christ's Coll., Camb.; 2nd Class Classical Tripos, 1866.

LADY RESIDENT—Miss COOKE.

The MICHAELMAS TERM commences 18th SEPTEMBER, 1873.

For Prospectuses and further information, apply to the Head Master, at the School, or to the Secretary, the Rev. R. H. MARTEN, B.A., Lee, S.E.

36, HILLDROP-ROAD, LONDON, N.

LADIES' SCHOOL, conducted by the Misses HEWITT assisted by superior English and Foreign Masters.

STUDIES will be resumed on MONDAY, September 22.

THE NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL,

SILCOATES HOUSE, NEAR WAKEFIELD.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

Principal — Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A., assisted by competent Masters.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq., J.P., Halifax, Treasurer.

Rev. Robert Bruce, M.A., Huddersfield.	T. W. Burnley, Esq., Gomersal.
Rev. Bryan Dale, M.A., Halifax.	George Clay, Esq., Dewsbury.
Rev. James Rae, B.A., Batley.	James Dodgshun, Esq., Leeds.
Rev. J. Calvert, Attercliffe.	Esau Hanson, Esq., Halifax.
Rev. Jas. Collier, Earlsheaton.	W. Hinmers, Esq., Southport.
Rev. Chas. Illingworth, York.	W. H. Lee, Esq., J.P., Wakefield
I. Briggs, Esq., J.P., Wakefield.	Joshua Taylor, Esq., Batley.
	M. Wilks, Esq., Manchester.

The Committee of the above School have pleasure in announcing, that a new building has just been erected capable of accommodating one hundred Pupils, and specially adapted to secure their domestic comfort.

The course of instruction includes all branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, so as to fit the Pupils for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

The SCHOOL REOPENED, after the Midsummer vacation, on FRIDAY, the 1st of August, 1873.

Applications for admission to be sent to the Principal.

For Prospectuses, Terms, and further information, apply to the Principal or Secretary.

HARMONIUMS, by GILBERT L. BAUER. Improved ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, suitable for CHURCH AND CHAPEL SERVICES,

Concert Rooms, Private Families, &c., &c. Price Lists on application, at the Cumberland Works, 49, Tottenham-street, London, W.

Published by WILLIAM ROBERT WILLCOX, at No. 18, Bouverie Street, London; and Printed by ROBERT KINGSTON BURT, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London.—Wednesday, September 17, 1873.